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ABSTRACT

The Kids Count project is an effort to track the status of children in the United States on a state-by-state basis. The benchmark figures presented give policymakers a clearer picture of the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. High rates of child poverty and births to single teens continue in the United States, and many teens do not graduate from high school on time. The multiple problems experienced by children result from complex social and economic pressures that lead to numbers of distressed communities. Also contributing to the crises in our communities is the decline of critical institutions. Some four million children are growing up in communities that cannot assure them the childhood and hopes to which all American children are entitled. Two figures and 13 maps present data for the nation as a whole, and individual tables for each of the states and the District of Columbia give trend information for a number of indicators of poverty, violence, health status, and family circumstances. Four appendixes provide information about the conduct of the study and multiyear data. (SLD)

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KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

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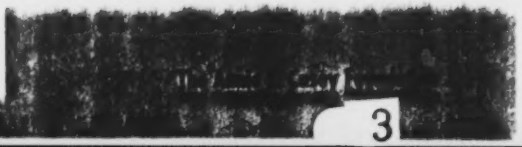

KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policy makers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation is also funding 48 state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed, community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

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KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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This *KIDS COUNT Data Book* could not be produced and distributed without the help of numerous people. The publication was assembled and produced under the general direction of Dr. William P. O'Hare, KIDS COUNT Coordinator at the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Frank Farrow at the Center for the Study of Social Policy in Washington, DC, and Judith Weitz, KIDS COUNT Coordinator from 1990 to 1993, deserve special recognition for their role in the creation and development of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. We also want to thank the staff at the Center for providing advice regarding the content in this edition of the *Data Book*.

Most of the data presented in the *Data Book* were collected and organized by the Population Reference Bureau under the direction of Dr. Martha Farnsworth Riche. We owe a special debt of gratitude to Kelvin Pollard of the Population Reference Bureau, who worked tirelessly checking and re-checking the figures seen here.

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Thanks also go to Children's Express, whose teen editors interviewed kids across the country for the companion publication, *Kid's Voices Count*. A few of these voices are quoted on the divider pages of this *Data Book*.

Finally, we would like to thank the forty-eight state KIDS COUNT projects, and the dissemination partners listed on page 168 of this book, for helping to get the *Data Book* into the hands of national, state, and local leaders across the country.

Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this *Data Book* is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given.

To obtain additional copies of this publication, contact the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Suite 420N, 111 Market Place, Baltimore, MD 21202, or phone 410 234-2872.

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The facts and figures in the pages that follow present a picture of childhood today that, with few exceptions, is as troubling as it is increasingly familiar to child advocates and many Americans. The 1994 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* documents continuing high rates of child poverty and births to single teens as well as the failure of many teens to graduate from high school on time. ■ The problems experienced by children are the products of multiple and sometimes complex causes. For example, over the past two decades, fundamental changes in the U.S. economy have reduced traditional job opportunities and earnings for low-skilled workers—particularly in the nation's manufacturing sector. Paralleling the decline of employment and income among young, low-skilled workers has been the rise in the number of female-headed households. It should not surprise us that when more and more young men are unable to fulfill the

economic functions of parent and father, more and more families are likely to form without them in those roles.

Strong, capable, resourceful families are the *sine qua non* of improving outcomes for children. The inescapable reality is that we have no alternative, no substitute for families. There is no institution, program, or policy available that will successfully rear kids in the absence of strong families.

In recent years there has been a growing reaffirmation of the importance to children of parents who have the resources, knowledge, time, and maturity to raise them well. What is perhaps less well understood is that the capacity of families and the well-being of children are also inextricably linked to the well-being of the communities in which they live.

One of the most significant reports in this year's *Data Book* is that nearly 4 million American children are growing up in "severely distressed neighborhoods"—places that have high levels of four or more of the following risk factors: poverty, female-headed families, high school dropouts, unemployment, and reliance on welfare. Young people who grow up in environments where these problems are concentrated are far more likely to experience negative outcomes that are both tragic for themselves and potentially devastating to society as a whole.

When whole communities of children are at risk of poor economic, educational, social, and health outcomes, individual and family-centered approaches—even sound ones—often prove insufficient. In circumstances like these, specialized service approaches must be augmented by social and economic initiatives that target the whole community. Otherwise, every individual intervention is likely to fail. Drug abuse, delinquency, school failure, teen pregnancy, child neglect, and family breakdown cannot be addressed successfully unless there is an impact on the community poverty, violence, disinvestment, and hopelessness that breed these hardships.

Distressed Communities

Although the strengths and resources that reside in even the most disadvantaged communities are often underestimated, there is a point at which disinvestment, institutional erosion, service deterioration, and demoralization create a negative momentum that is simply too strong for many individuals and families to overcome.

Part of the problem in distressed communities is that public services and supports are often at their weakest, even though needs are at their greatest. The quality, coordination, and accessibility of education, health care, law enforcement, family services, child welfare, housing, employment, recreation, and crisis services have routinely been allowed to deteriorate in the very neighborhoods in which these services are most crucial to the welfare of children and families.

Also devastating to communities in crisis is the characteristic decline of critical institutions. The weakening of churches, clubs, social organizations, neighborhood networks, and small businesses often leaves troubled communities without the vibrant infrastructure necessary to shield children and families from the economic and social disadvantage that surrounds them.

The combined effects of disinvestment and decline have unmistakable consequences for the children who grow up amidst these conditions. Deprived of their share of opportunities and discouraged by the absence of positive success models among their elders, the children of distressed communities too often grow up without the experiences to imagine, conceive, or aspire to a constructive and secure future. Instead, many of these kids are drawn into counterproductive, short-term choices about staying in school, becoming a parent, abusing drugs, and engaging in illegal activities—choices that, however dysfunctional they are, too often appear to be the only options available.

Devolving Resources, Developing Capacity

To reverse the disinvestment, abandonment, and decline of distressed neighborhoods, key public and private institutions must make a sustained commitment to systematic reform and significant reinvestment in these communities. Such a commitment from outside, moreover, must be fashioned to enable community institutions—for example, religious organizations, community service providers, lodges and clubs, community development corporations, and tenant associations—to become more powerful resources for the neighborhoods and people they serve.

Among notable recent examples of a reawakened commitment by the larger society to impoverished neighborhoods is the Atlanta Project, a comprehensive initiative to improve the quality of life for that city's low-income children and families. Both a "top down" and "bottom up" initiative, the Atlanta Project has brought to bear resources from government agencies, businesses, and nonprofit organizations and has empowered low-income communities to assess needs and devise strategies.

An essential part of any meaningful effort to revitalize distressed communities is a determination to reform the existing public systems of education and human services. Government cannot succeed in assisting distressed neighborhoods simply by enlarging its investment in ineffective systems. In communities where needs are great and services weak, children and families will benefit most from a decentralized, family-centered, flexible system of human services that is genuinely a part of the communities and cultures they are intended to serve.

A reformed system of educational and human services in distressed communities not only would work better for children and families, but also would contribute jobs, enterprise, and development to the neighborhoods that

need them most. In low-income communities, billions of public dollars are now spent on a wide range of social and educational services. Yet almost all of this money is paid to teachers, day-care providers, foster families, social workers, contractors, police, and others who live someplace else. The second time those dollars are spent, they are spent somewhere else. Although we have long worried about the impact of absentee landlords and merchants in poor communities, public policy in this country has largely ignored the wasteful consequences of our own absentee human-service systems.

The reform vision sketched here is a complex and challenging one. It proposes the eventual transfer of significant resources, responsibility, and authority for child, family, and community well-being down to neighborhood level leaders and institutions.

For such a strategy to prove both successful and responsible, at least two conditions must be met. First, the federal government, states, and cities must be prepared to share their traditional resource control and decision-making prerogatives with new partnership groups from within communities. Second, there must be a long-term commitment by all key stakeholders to build the community capacity needed to undertake and sustain this enlarged local governance role. In severely distressed neighborhoods, this means creating opportunities for residents, churches, nonprofit agencies, businesses, and other community organizations to come together to influence and participate in efforts to achieve community goals. Over time, it means allowing community participation to become institutionalized into local governing bodies that have a fully recognized and legitimate role in defining community needs and overseeing the public and private efforts to address those needs.

This is an admittedly large challenge, involving profound change. Building capacity in disinvested communities and delegating jealously held decision making to community-level leaders will require time, risk taking, experimentation, and patience. Nevertheless, the stakes warrant the risks.

There are some 4 million children growing up in communities that cannot assure them the childhood and the hopes to which all American kids are entitled. The most obvious way—and perhaps the only way—to change the odds and outcomes that these kids face is to help change and empower the communities in which they face them.

Douglas W. Nelson
Executive Director
The Annie E. Casey Foundation

In this publication, we provide the most recent data reflecting ten critical dimensions of children's lives. Our goal in providing these data is to illuminate the conditions facing America's children and to assess the trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, *KIDS COUNT* provides benchmarks for evaluating broad societal efforts to improve the condition of children. States can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1985. They can also compare the status of their children to the status of those in other states across several dimensions of well-being. ■ The data on the following pages present a rich and sometimes complex picture of American children. Some indicators suggest conditions are improving, while others clearly point in the opposite direction. As you will see, the extent of progress or decline varies from state to state.

Environments of Risk

The forces that put children at risk of poor outcomes defy simple categorization. Some variables—for example, a mental or physical handicap—rest in the individual child's characteristics. Other risk-generating factors, such as poverty and ethnicity, are the product of much broader social and historical forces.

Still other risk factors lie in the immediate surroundings in which children grow up. In the 1995 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, we focused on the importance of families—with a particular emphasis on the number of children born into vulnerable families. This year, as suggested in the Overview, we highlight the role of "community." Our intent is to underscore the significance of the surrounding physical, social, and economic environment in shaping outcomes for kids.

Some impacts of a child's environment are obvious and direct. It takes little imagination to see how living in dangerous, overcrowded housing increases risks for kids, while a solid, well-maintained home can provide essential comfort, privacy, and security.

Nearly one out of every six children lived in overcrowded housing in 1990.[1] In several states, more than a quarter of all children live in overcrowded housing, and in some communities the proportion rises to well over half. Moreover, nearly 750,000 children live in homes that are so deteriorated that they lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. Clearly, this kind of physical environment is not conducive to healthy child development. Children growing up without safe and adequate housing are likely to have a more difficult time becoming the independent, highly skilled, healthy, vigorous workers and parents we need to keep our economy strong and raise the next generation of Americans.

Of course, the environmental factors that determine the risks young people are regularly exposed to go far beyond the condition of their housing. Because the choices children make are often circumscribed by peers and neighbors, the neighborhoods that children live in often exert a powerful influence on their life chances. Especially among adolescents, community influences can have a profound impact on critical life-course decisions. Most of the peers and many of the role models embraced by adolescents typically come from their own neighborhood.

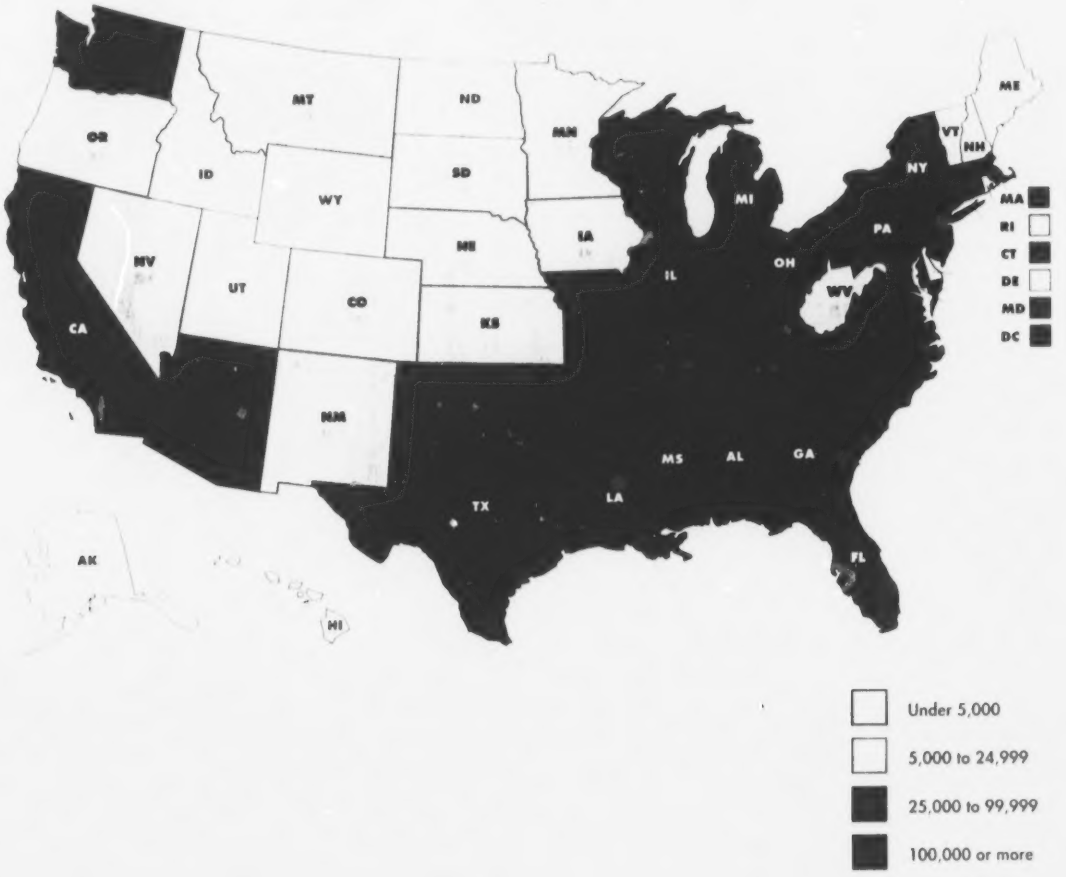
A child's aspirations are likewise shaped by relatively localized community forces. Decisions about staying in school, studying hard, becoming a parent, joining a gang, or becoming involved in drugs are all influenced by the neighborhood environment. Moreover, neighborhood conditions often determine the degree of personal safety, the quality of education, the opportunity for positive recreation, and the availability of jobs that a child experiences as part of growing up.

Children Living in Severely Distressed Neighborhoods

For all the reasons cited above, it is critical to note the large number of American children who are growing up in communities that offer too few opportunities for success and too many chances to fail. The purpose of this year's "Percent of Children Living in Severely Distressed Neighborhoods" index is not simply to emphasize the dimension of this problem or the size of the population at risk. It also seeks to highlight the fact that better futures for many of our most disadvantaged kids will require action and investment on behalf of not only troubled individuals and challenged families, but also on behalf of troubled communities.

Assessing all the strengths and challenges that characterize a neighborhood is admittedly a complicated undertaking. Data are seldom available to measure many of the important dimensions that make up the quality of community life. Nonetheless, scholarly studies and popular media have typically pointed to a few key factors that most often characterize deteriorating or distressed neighborhoods.[2] Five such dimensions are used here to help identify neighborhoods in crisis. They are high levels of (1) poverty, (2) female-headed families, (3) high school dropouts, (4) unemployment, and (5) reliance on welfare. For our purposes, "high levels" are defined as rates at least one standard deviation above the mean.[3] A community

States classified by number of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



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that exhibits high levels in at least four of the five problem indicators is designated a "severely distressed neighborhood."

Using this definition and the 1990 Census, we find that 3.9 million American children are growing up in severely distressed environments. Children living in such neighborhoods can be found in every state except Idaho. Although many of these troubled neighborhoods are in neglected inner-city areas, there are significant numbers of such communities in rural America, especially in the South.

Nearly half of all children living in severely distressed neighborhoods live in just six states (California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Texas). It is also important to note that in several heavily rural states—for example, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi—the percentage of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods is comparatively high.

Children of color constitute the majority of kids living in severely distressed neighborhoods. African-American and Latino children, who are only about one-fourth of all children, make up more than 80 percent of children living in such neighborhoods. One out of every four African-American children in the United States lives in a severely distressed neighborhood, compared to one out of every ten Latino children and one out of every sixty-three white children.

It should come as no surprise that families living in communities where these problems are so intensely concentrated find it exceptionally difficult to ensure that their children will grow into healthy, skilled, and productive adults. Indeed, the tragic facts are that the children of these neighborhoods are far more likely than kids in other neighborhoods to be exposed to violence, do less well in school, become unmarried teen parents, and fail to make a smooth transition to work.[1] Understanding the special risks of these especially vulnerable kids, families, and communities is an important element of fashioning an effective response to the following overall portrait of the status of American children.

KIDS COUNT Indicators

While ten measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping children's lives, we believe the data provided here possess three important attributes:

1. They reflect a broad range of conditions influencing the well-being of children—for example, health, adequacy of income, educational attainment, and the chance of being arrested for a violent crime.

2. They reflect conditions across a range of developmental stages—from birth through early adulthood.

3. They are consistent across states and over time, which permits legitimate comparisons.

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared to corresponding data from 1985 to assess the trends during the late 1980s and early 1990s. In addition, several background measures are provided for each state, including the percentage of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods. These data provide a general overview of children's lives today, as well as the major changes that have occurred at the national and state levels since 1985. Each of the ten measures is discussed separately below.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies

Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the percent low birth-weight babies reflects a group of children who are more likely than their full-weight counterparts to have problems as they move through their early growth stages.

In 1991, 292,230 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams—making up 7.1 percent of all births, compared to only 6.8 percent in 1985. The increase in the share of low birth-weight babies raises a number of troubling issues. Perhaps most significant, the increase in low birth-weight babies probably suggests a decrease in the overall health status or health care access of young mothers. Research shows that women who do not receive early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low-weight baby. And mothers who lack any form of health

insurance are among those least likely to seek appropriate prenatal care. According to Census Bureau reports, almost a third (32.6 percent) of all Latinos and more than one-fifth of all African Americans had no health insurance in 1992. Among other effects, the lack of prenatal care is believed to contribute to the number of pregnant women who persist in behaviors—for example, smoking, following an unhealthy diet, abusing drugs—that add risks to the healthy birth of their babies.

Across the states and the District of Columbia, the percentage of births weighing less than 2,500 grams ranged from a low of 4.7 percent in Alaska to a high of 15.4 percent in the District of Columbia. Between 1985 and 1991, thirty-six of the fifty states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase in the percentage of births that were low birth-weight.

Infant Mortality Rate

The U.S. infant mortality rate declined from 10.6 per 1,000 births in 1985 to an all-time low of 8.9 in 1991. This decline was reflected in virtually every state. This encouraging progress is generally attributed to advances in neonatal medical care and improved public-education efforts.

The extent of progress, however, has not been uniform across population groups. Because infant mortality rates are closely linked to broader social and economic conditions, children born to poor families or into distressed neighborhoods remain at greater risk of infant death. For example, the infant mortality rate of African Americans is still more than twice that of whites.

Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates than residents of more advantaged communities. One reason for the high infant mortality rate in poor neighborhoods is that residents there typically have less access to neonatal intensive care.[1]

Child Death Rate

In 1991 the death rate for children ages 1 to 14 fell to 30.7 per 100,000, down 9 percent from the 1985 rate of 33.8. New Hampshire, with a rate of 18.9, was the lowest, while the District of Columbia was the highest, with a rate of 55.4.

Improvements in trauma care, auto safety, and accident prevention are often credited with the modest improvements in this indicator. Despite the gains, far too many American children remain at inordinate risk of an untimely death. In 1991, 15,693 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. The tragedies occurred with disproportionate frequency among minorities. In 1991 the child death rate for African-American children (48.1) was almost twice that for white children (27.8).

Percent of All Births that Are to Single Teens

The share of all births occurring to unmarried teenage mothers rose from 7.5 percent in 1985 to 9.0 percent in 1991. The national trend was echoed in nearly every state. Of the fifty states, only Maryland and New Jersey experienced a decrease in this measure over the past six years. Two other states, New York and Texas, showed no change.

Summary and Findings

The trends in single teen births are among the most alarming and consequential of the data reported in this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Research indicates that children born to single teenage mothers "are more likely to drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to be dependent on welfare."[1] According to the National Center for Health Statistics, during 1991 "increases in non-marital birth rates brought each age-specific rate to the highest level ever reported during the 51 years for which this information has been available."[2] The increasing percentage of births to single teens reflects an ever larger cohort of babies who will have to overcome high odds to succeed. Families where there is only one adult worker are likely to have low incomes. In addition to being young and unmarried, the mothers of these babies are often undereducated. Given the changing nature of our society, parents with low educational attainment are likely to have increasing difficulty in today's labor force. These parents will have to struggle especially hard to provide the economic and human resources that lead to successful child development.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate

Being arrested for a violent crime is clearly a negative outcome for a young person, and an increase in this indicator is cause for concern. It is worth noting, however, that interpreting this measure is not as straightforward as it might first appear (see "Understanding the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate Indicator").

Understanding the Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate Indicator

With recent public opinion polls showing violent crime to be perhaps the public's primary domestic policy concern, it is important to look closely at the *KIDS COUNT* juvenile violent crime arrest rate indicator. More than any other indicator in this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate shows a dramatic increase nationally and in virtually every state. This trend is consistent with many published reports, major media stories, and commentaries of elected officials and policy makers.

But what does the juvenile violent crime arrest rate really tell us about the well-being of children in America? Being arrested for a violent crime is obviously a negative outcome for any young person, and an increase in the number of young people being arrested is a cause for serious concern. Juveniles arrested for committing a violent crime represent a group of adolescents who are on a problematic path to adulthood. Furthermore, there is widespread agreement that the level of juvenile violence is unacceptably high in the United States. Nonetheless, there are a number of reasons why the implications of this indicator are more complex than one might initially surmise.

First, this measure reflects the activity of relatively few young people. While the juvenile violent crime arrest rates have increased in recent years, less than five out of every 1,000 juveniles 10-17 years old are arrested for a violent crime in a given year.

Second, the time period reflected in this year's *Data Book* (1985-1991) tends to overstate the long-term growth in juvenile violent crime because 1985 was a relatively low point in juvenile violent crime arrest rates. Moreover, the growth of juvenile violent crime has actually slowed slightly since 1991. Data recently released by the FBI indicate that the 1991-1992 growth in juvenile violent crime arrest rates was 2 percent, with decreases in all violent crime arrest categories except aggravated assaults.

Third, changes in arrest rates may reflect changes in police activity or public policy, rather than a surge in violent behavior among teenagers. Research conducted by the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence at the University of Colorado indicates that approximately the same proportion of youth are committing violent acts with about the same frequency as ten years ago. But, there is no question that the lethality of that violence has increased—victims are being killed rather than injured. Researchers attribute much of the increased lethality to the growing use of handguns.

Fourth, far more children are victims of crime than perpetrators. Government surveys show that overall victimization rates for teenagers (ages 12-19) remained virtually constant between 1985 and 1991; about 176 out of every 1,000 teenagers reported being victimized by crime. This stability, however, is the product of countervailing trends. The share of teens who reported that they were victims of violent crimes increased 27 percent between 1985 and 1991, while those victimized by non-violent crimes fell by 15 percent.

Finally, although the arrest rate for violent offenses among youth has increased, there has been a slight decrease in a broader gauge of serious crimes used by the FBI to measure criminal activity (i.e., index crimes—murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft). The arrest rates among juveniles for this broader array of crimes actually fell by 3 percent between 1981 and 1991.

What does all this mean? The fact that the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased significantly between 1985 and 1991 is certainly a legitimate concern. But it is important to understand the limitations of this measure. The arrest indicator presented in this year's *KIDS COUNT Data Book* needs to be viewed as only one of many measures relevant to the formulation of a public consensus aimed at improving the safety of children and communities. The selection of this indicator was determined by technical *KIDS COUNT* criteria (unbiased data, available for every state, available over time) and our assessment that a juvenile justice measure was essential to provide a well-rounded reflection of child well-being. We will continue to explore additional indicators that offer a more complete picture in this domain.

The juvenile violent crime arrest rate reflects the number of youths between the ages of 10 and 17 arrested for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. Nationally, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased from 305 per 100,000 in 1985 to 457 per 100,000 in 1991. The rate increased in every state but two (Pennsylvania and Vermont); it more than doubled in six states.

Percent Graduating from High School on Time[8]

In 1991 only 68.8 percent of the young people who should have completed high school during that year did so. This marks a decline of 4 percent from the on-time graduation rate of 71.6 percent recorded in 1985.

The on-time graduation rate is an important indicator of how well youth are progressing and benefiting from a crucial phase of the educational preparation for adulthood. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a very high percentage of students graduate on time. Students living in impoverished communities, however, often attend schools where graduating on time with a good education is not the norm.

The economic costs of not completing high school are clear, and they are increasing. In 1992 the unemployment rate for those who dropped out (11.4 percent) was nearly twice that of those who graduated from high school but did not go on to college (6.8 percent). Among those employed full-time, the median income of high school dropouts was only half that of high school graduates. Furthermore, the real income (income adjusted for inflation) of those who failed to graduate from high school has fallen dramatically over the past two decades, while the real income of college graduates has increased.

As America moves into the twenty first century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for a meaningful job, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be dismal. The economic gap between those with a high school diploma and those who drop out is likely to grow even wider.

Percent Teens Not in School and Not in Labor Force

Between 1985 and 1991, the percentage of 16- to 19-year-olds who were neither in school nor in the labor force fell from 5.3 percent to 5.0 percent. This moderate improvement probably reflects a decrease in the overall unemployment rate between 1985 and 1991 and a slight increase in the number of 19-year-olds who stayed in high school longer than four years.

While the improvement in this indicator is significant, it should not obscure the high risks faced by the tens of thousands of youth who are still idle. Late adolescence is a pivotally important time in the transition to adulthood. The percentage of teens who are not in school and not in the labor force reflects a group of young people who are at high risk of delin-

quency, crime, and diminished adult success. Clearly, those who have dropped out of school are extremely vulnerable. Also, those who have finished school but are neither working nor looking for work belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in their life is crucial. People who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding work and staying employed later in life.

Teen Violent Death Rate

The teen violent death rate reflects deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents among youth ages 15 to 19. In 1991 this rate rose to 71.1 per 100,000, a 13 percent increase over the 1985 rate of 62.8. Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia followed the national trend toward a worsening teen violent death rate.

The trend in the teen violent death rate is even more disturbing in light of the steady decline in auto-related fatalities. It means that the overall growth in this indicator is due almost entirely to a doubling in the incidence of teenage homicide victims since 1985.

Many researchers point to the increase in handguns as an important cause of the rise of teen violent deaths. Every two hours in America today a child dies of a gunshot wound. Between 1979 and 1991, there were nearly 40,000 15- to 19-year-olds who died from firearms.

Percent Children in Poverty

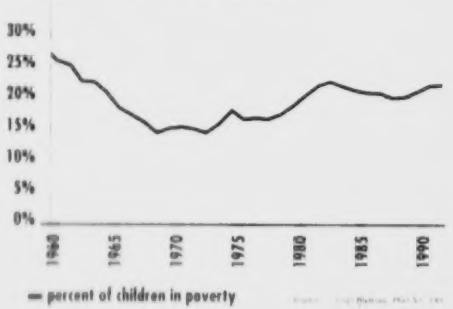
The percentage of children in poverty is perhaps the most global indicator of childhood well-being. Studies show that poverty is closely related to a broad array of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency.

In 1991, one in every five (20.0 percent) of America's children lived below the poverty line. This represents a slight improvement from the 20.8 percent rate recorded in 1985. In eighteen states, however, the child poverty rate actually increased over these same years.

When viewed from a longer term vantage point, the small improvement in child poverty noted since 1985 looks more like a plateau than a trend. The longer term trend has been clearly negative. In 1969 the child poverty rate stood at 13.8 percent. Since then it climbed steadily until leveling off near the current rate of around 20 percent in the early 1980s.

Particularly striking in the recent data is that very young children (those under age 6) are among the poorest groups in the country. The poverty rate for pre-schoolers is significantly higher than the rate for all children. According to the Census Bureau, a quarter of all children under age 6 live in poverty.

Poverty Rates for Children Under Age 18: 1960-1992



Percent Children in Single-Parent Families

Over the past few decades, the percentage of children in single-parent families has risen steadily, prompting growing concern among policy makers and the public. The share of children living in single-parent families increased from 22.7 percent in 1985 to 25.1 percent in 1991. The increase in the percentage of children living in this type of family was pervasive. All but six states recorded an increase in this measure between 1985 and 1991.

Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic, housing, or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families.[1] For example, the most recent national figures from the Census Bureau indicate that among families with children, the poverty rate for single-parent families is 42 percent, compared to 8 percent for two-parent families.

Poverty among single-parent families is rarely eliminated by the public assistance programs available to poor children. For example, the combination of AFDC and Food Stamps is below the poverty line in every state and under 75 percent of the poverty line in thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia. In addition, relatively few single parents receive child support payments, and even fewer receive the full child support payments to which they are entitled.

1. Using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development definition of overcrowding as more than one person per room.

2. Ricketts, Erol R. and Isabel V. Sawhill. 1988. "Defining and Measuring the Underclass." *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*. Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 316-325. Kasarda, John D. 1993. "Inner City Concentrated Poverty and Neighborhood Distress: 1970 to 1990." *Housing Policy Debate*. Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 253-302. Mincy, Ronald B., Isabel V. Sawhill, Douglas A. Wolf. 1990. "The Underclass: Definition and Measurement." *Science*. Vol. 248, pp. 450-453.

3. High Levels. (1) High poverty rate (above 27.8%). (2) High percent of female-headed families (above 39.6%). (3) High percent of high school dropouts (above 23.8%). (4) High percent of males unattached to the labor force (above 46.8%). (5) High percent of families receiving public assistance (above 17.0%).

4. Clark, Rebecca L. and Douglas Wolf. 1992. "Do Neighborhoods Matter? Dropping Out Among Inner-City Boys." paper delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Denver, CO. Crane, Jonathan. 1991. "Effects of Neighborhoods on Dropping Out of School and Teenage Childbearing." in *The Urban Underclass*, edited by Jencks and Peterson. The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC. Anderson, Elijah. 1991. "Neighborhood Effects on Teenage Pregnancy." in *The Urban Underclass*, edited by Jencks and Peterson. The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC. Mayer, Susan E. and Christopher Jencks. 1989. "Growing Up in Poor Neighborhoods: How Much Does it Matter?" *Science*. Vol. 243, pp. 1441-1445.

5. Howell, Embry, Martin and Paul Voit. 1993. *Pediatrics*. Vol. 91, No. 2, Feb., pp. 401-407.

6. Garfinkel, Irwin and Sara S. McLanahan. 1986. *Single Mothers and Their Children*. The Urban Institute, Washington, DC, pp. 1-2.

7. Cited in *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 26, No. 1, p. 45. Alan Guttmacher Institute, New York, NY.

8. This measure is not the same as a dropout rate. Some of those who fail to graduate on time are dropouts, but others are simply falling behind their peers. It is worth noting, however, that those who fall behind age-grade norms are more susceptible to dropping out eventually.

9. U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1991. "Children Living with Married Couples Live in Better Conditions." CB91-14.

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When I grow up and get married,
and if I have any kids, I want them to have
a nice life where it will be clean,
no drugs, no violence, or anything.

Freddie, 13
Baltimore, MD

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United States Profile

Population under age 18	[63,604,432]	Percent population under age 18	[25.6%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$34,175]
Minority population under age 18	[19,678,741]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[30.9%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[31.4%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[6,322,934]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[13.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[64.6%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[12.6%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[9,095,156]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[59.7%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[16.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[12,367,705]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[75.0%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.2%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[12,043,581]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[54.9%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[38,864,215]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[61.1%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[2,727,491]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.3%]	United States	6.2%

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

United States Profile

USA

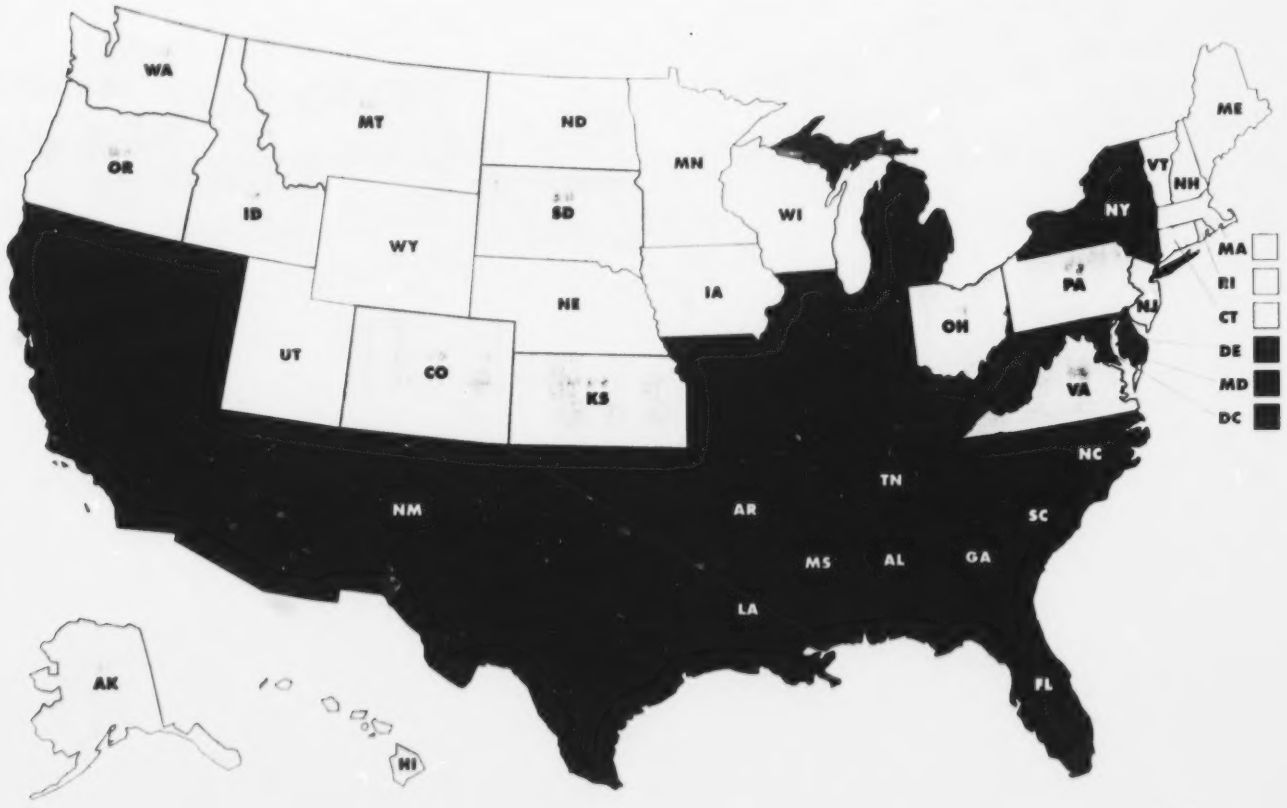
Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	5	6.8	7.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	16	10.6	8.9
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	9	33.8	30.7
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	20	7.5	9.0
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	50	305	457
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	4	71.6	68.8
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	7	5.3	5.0
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	13	62.8	71.1
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	4	20.8	20.0
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	11	22.7	25.1

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

■ Solid bars indicate national change

National Composite Ranks

1994



A state's National Composite Rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of ten measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest (best (1) to the lowest (worse (51). The measures include: percent low birth-weight babies, infant mortality rate, child death rate, percent of all births that are to single teens, juvenile violent crime arrest rate, percent graduating from high school on time, percent teens not in school and not in labor force, teen violent death rate, percent children in poverty, and percent children in single-parent families.

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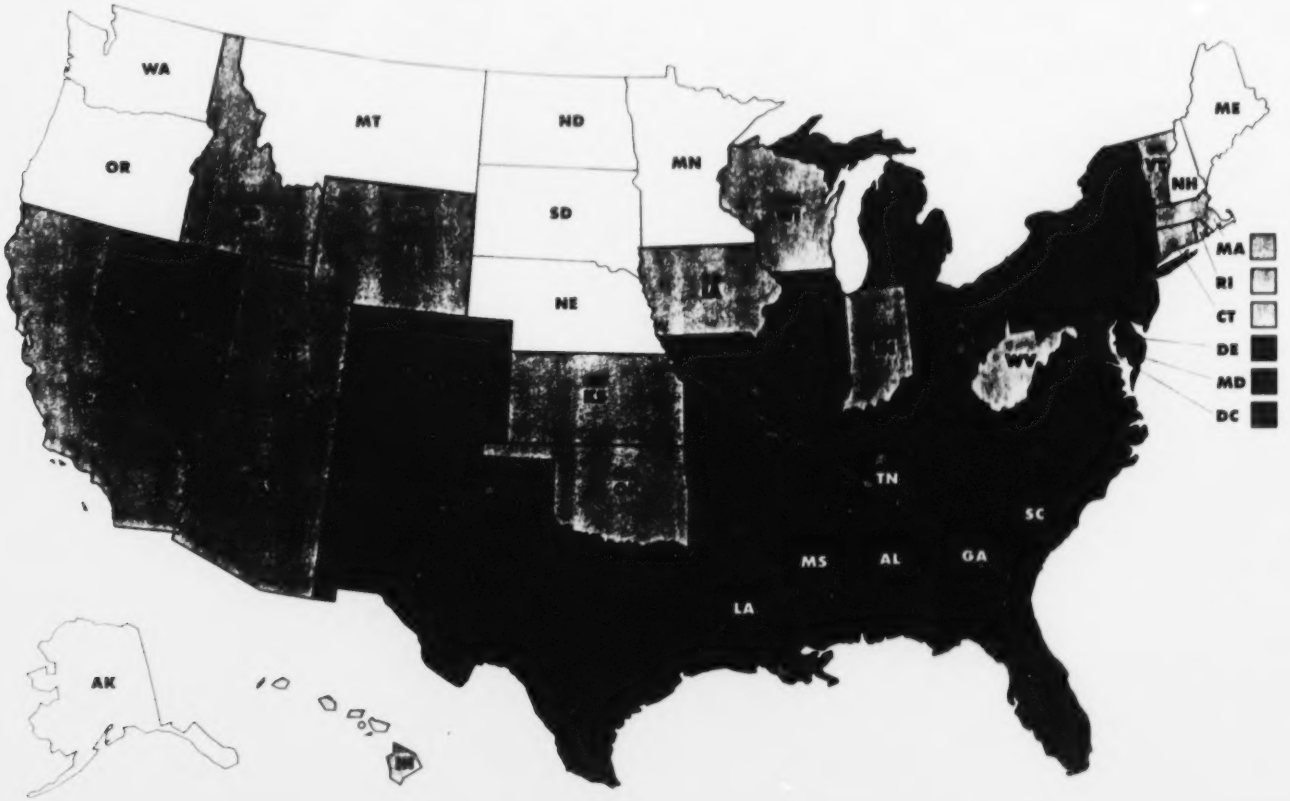
National Indicator Map: State Rates

Percent low birth-weight babies*
1991



More than 20% better than state median (5.6 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (5.7 to 7.0)

Up to 20% worse than state median (7.1 to 8.4)

More than 20% worse than state median (8.5 and higher)

* Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.

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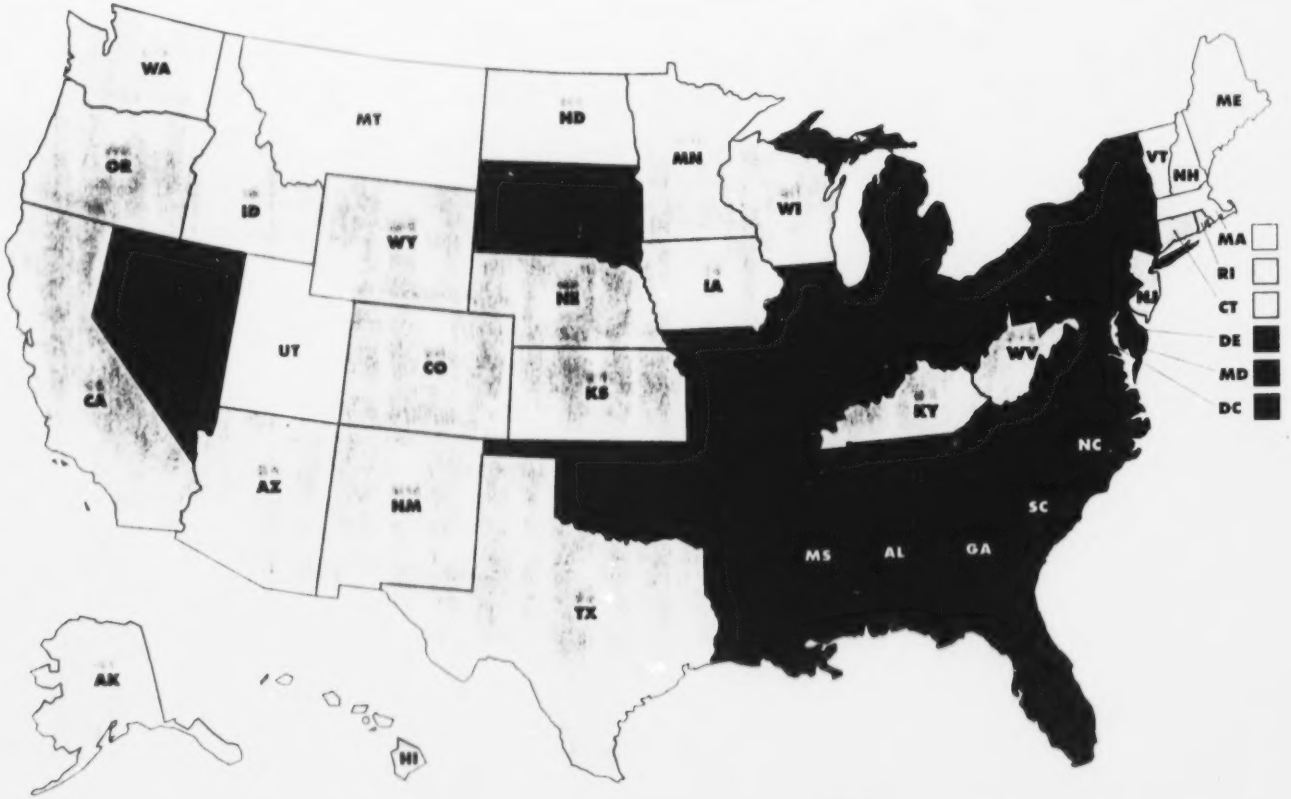
Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
1991



More than 20% better than state median (7.1 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (7.2 to 8.9)

Up to 20% worse than state median (9.0 to 10.7)

More than 20% worse than state median (10.8 and higher)

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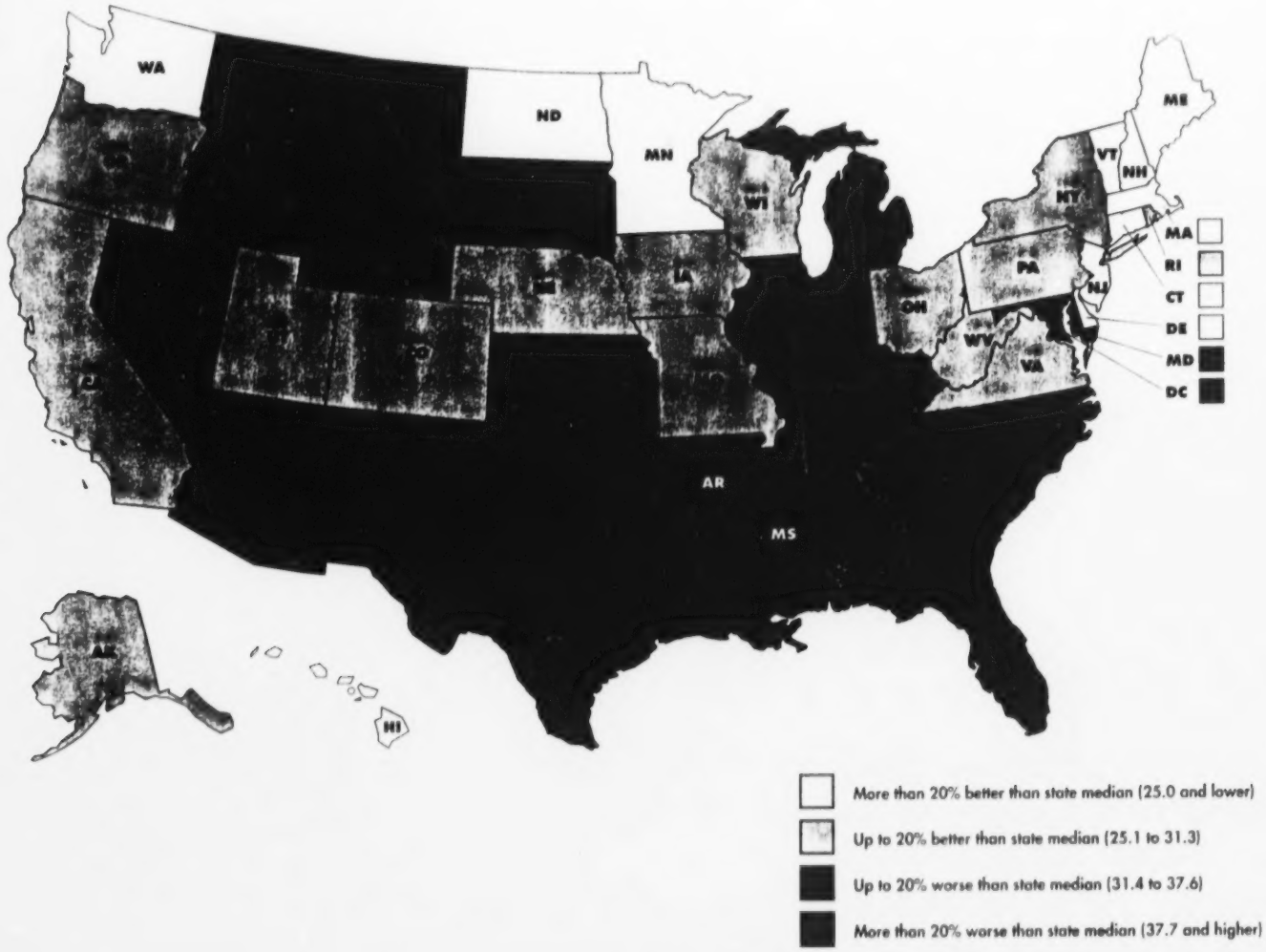
National Indicator Map: State Rates

Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)
1991



More than 20% better than state median (25.0 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (25.1 to 31.3)

Up to 20% worse than state median (31.4 to 37.6)

More than 20% worse than state median (37.7 and higher)

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Percent of all births that are to single teens
1991

More than 20% better than state median (6.6 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (6.7 to 8.3)

Up to 20% worse than state median (8.4 to 10.0)

More than 20% worse than state median (10.1 and higher)

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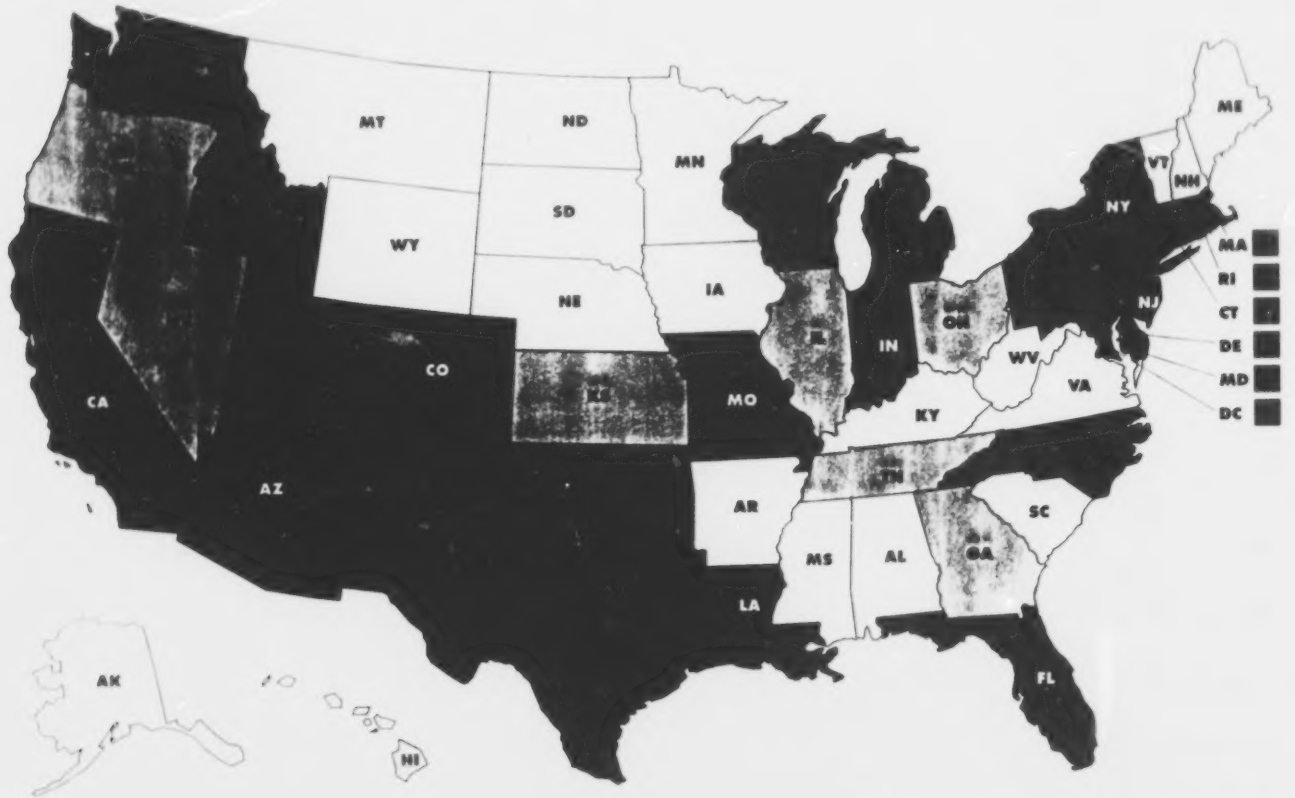
National Indicator Map: State Rates

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1991*



More than 20% better than state median (267 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (268 to 334)

Up to 20% worse than state median (335 to 401)

More than 20% worse than state median (402 and higher)

* Three-year average of data from 1990 to 1992

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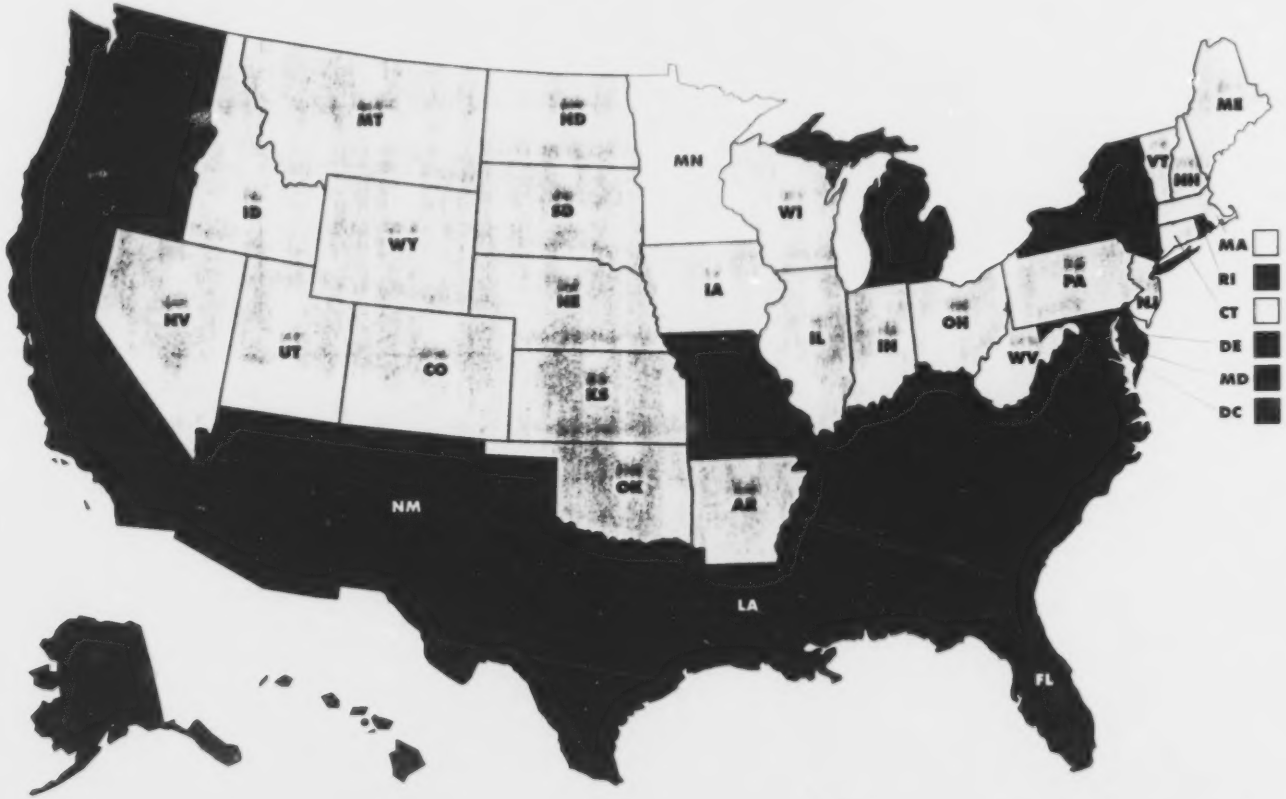
Percent graduating from high school on time

1991



- More than 20% better than state median (86.9 and higher)
- Up to 20% better than state median (86.8 to 72.4)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (72.3 to 57.9)
- More than 20% worse than state median (57.8 and lower)

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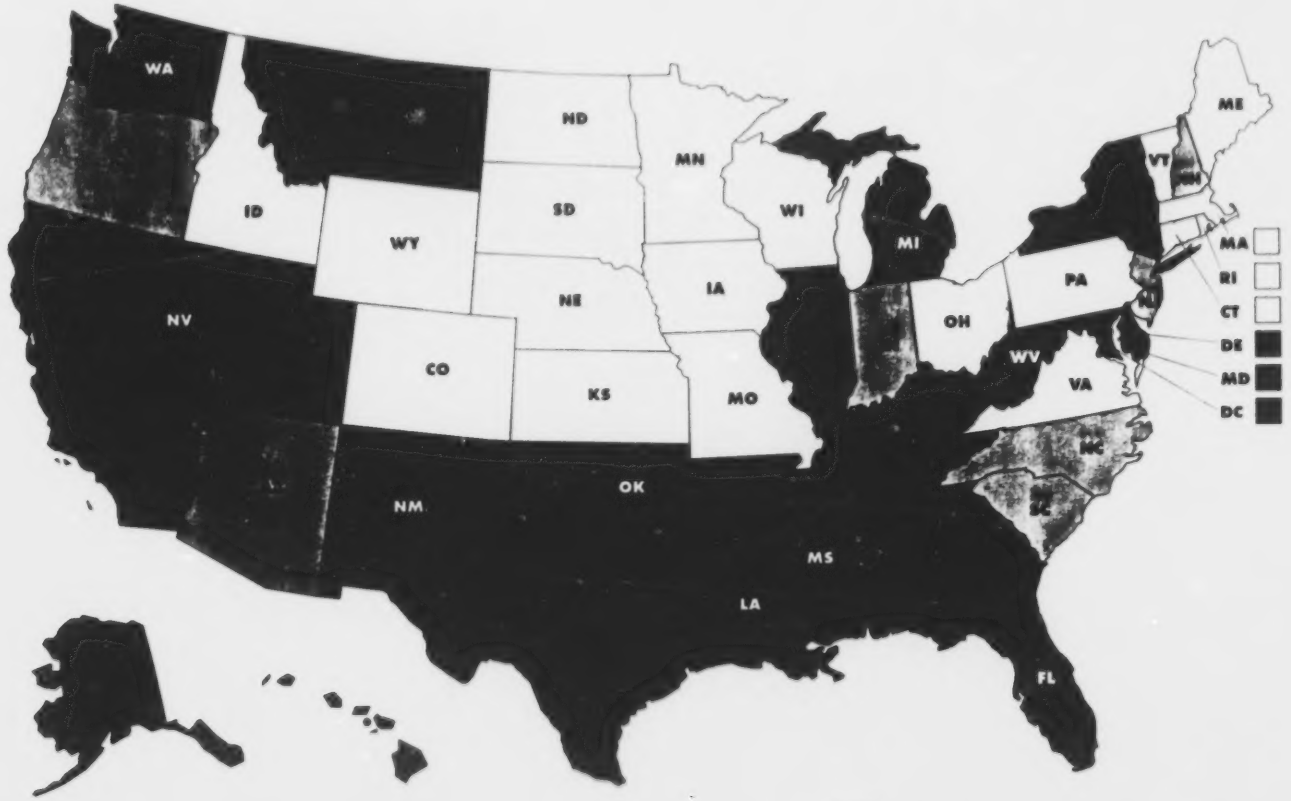
National Indicator Map: State Rates

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force
Ages 16-19
1991*



- More than 20% better than state median (3.8 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (3.9 to 4.8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (4.9 to 5.8)
- More than 20% worse than state median (5.9 and higher)

*Data not available for Utah from 1989 to 1991

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Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)
1991

- More than 20% better than state median (57.0 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (57.1 to 71.2)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (71.3 to 85.4)
- More than 20% worse than state median (85.5 and higher)

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National Indicator Map: State Rates

Percent children in poverty
1991*

More than 20% better than state median (13.9 and lower)

Up to 20% better than state median (14.0 to 17.4)

Up to 20% worse than state median (17.5 to 20.9)

More than 20% worse than state median (21.0 and higher)

*Five-year average of data from 1989 to 1993

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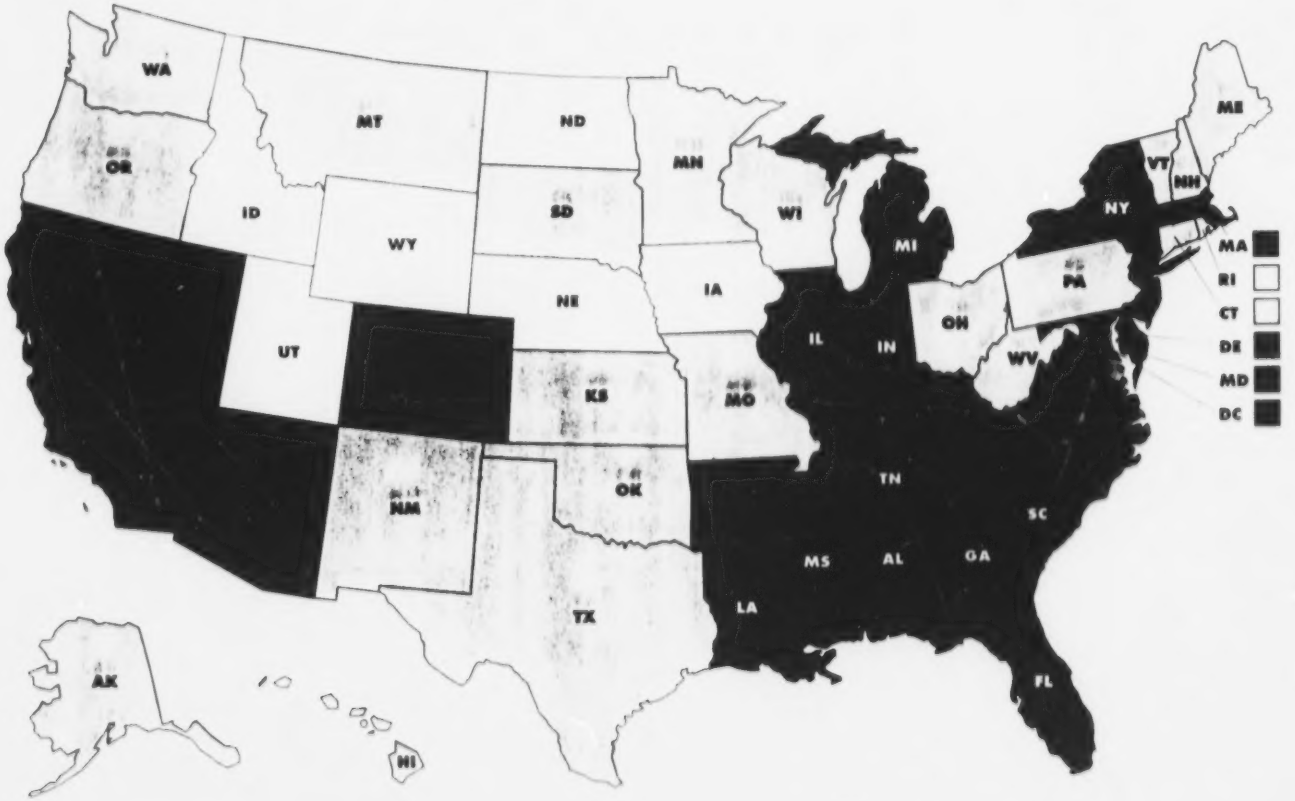
Percent children in single-parent families

1991*



- More than 20% better than state median (18.2 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (18.3 to 22.8)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (22.9 to 27.4)
- More than 20% worse than state median (27.5 and higher)

*Two-year average of data from 1990 to 1991

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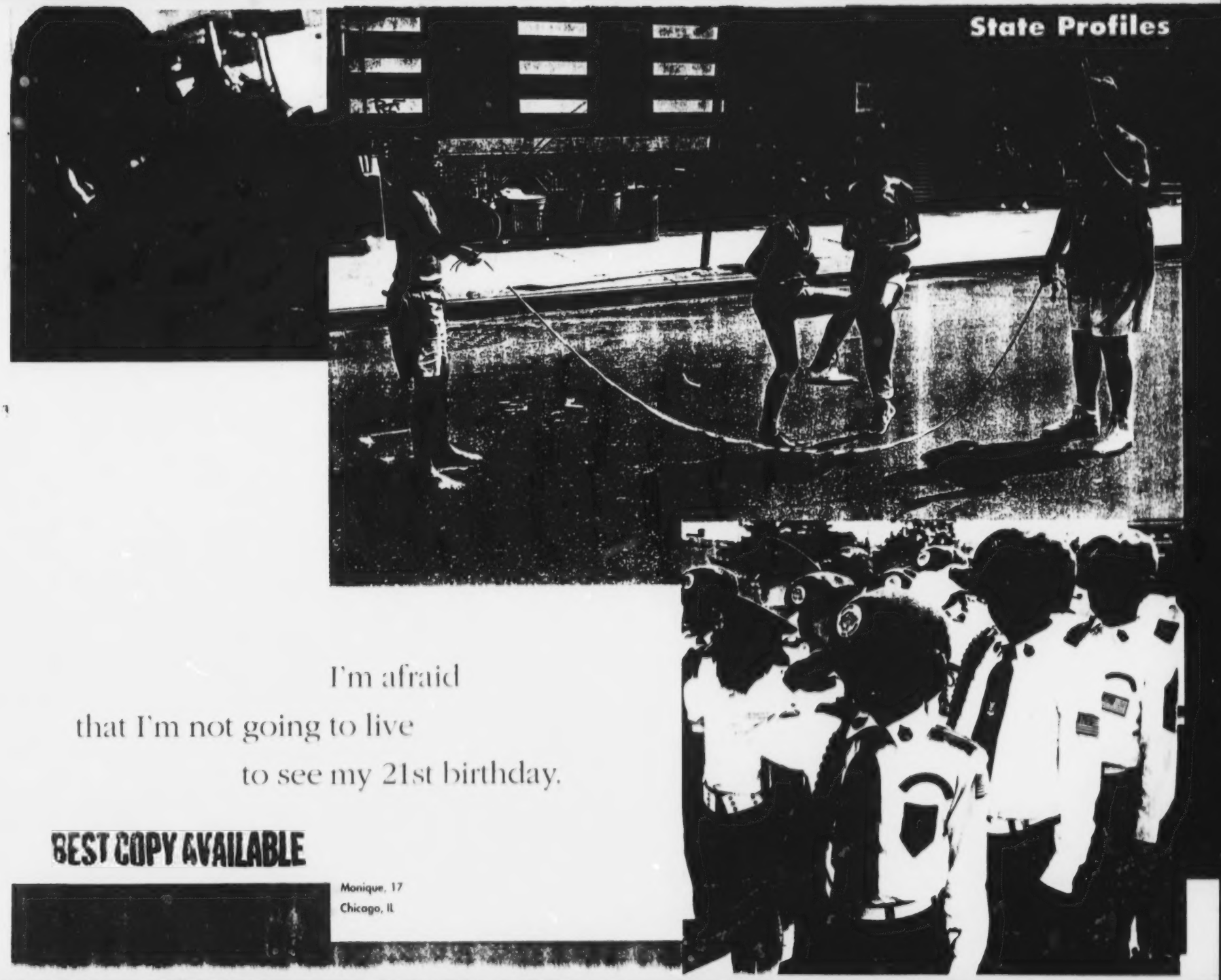

I'm afraid
that I'm not going to live
to see my 21st birthday.

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Monique, 17
Chicago, IL

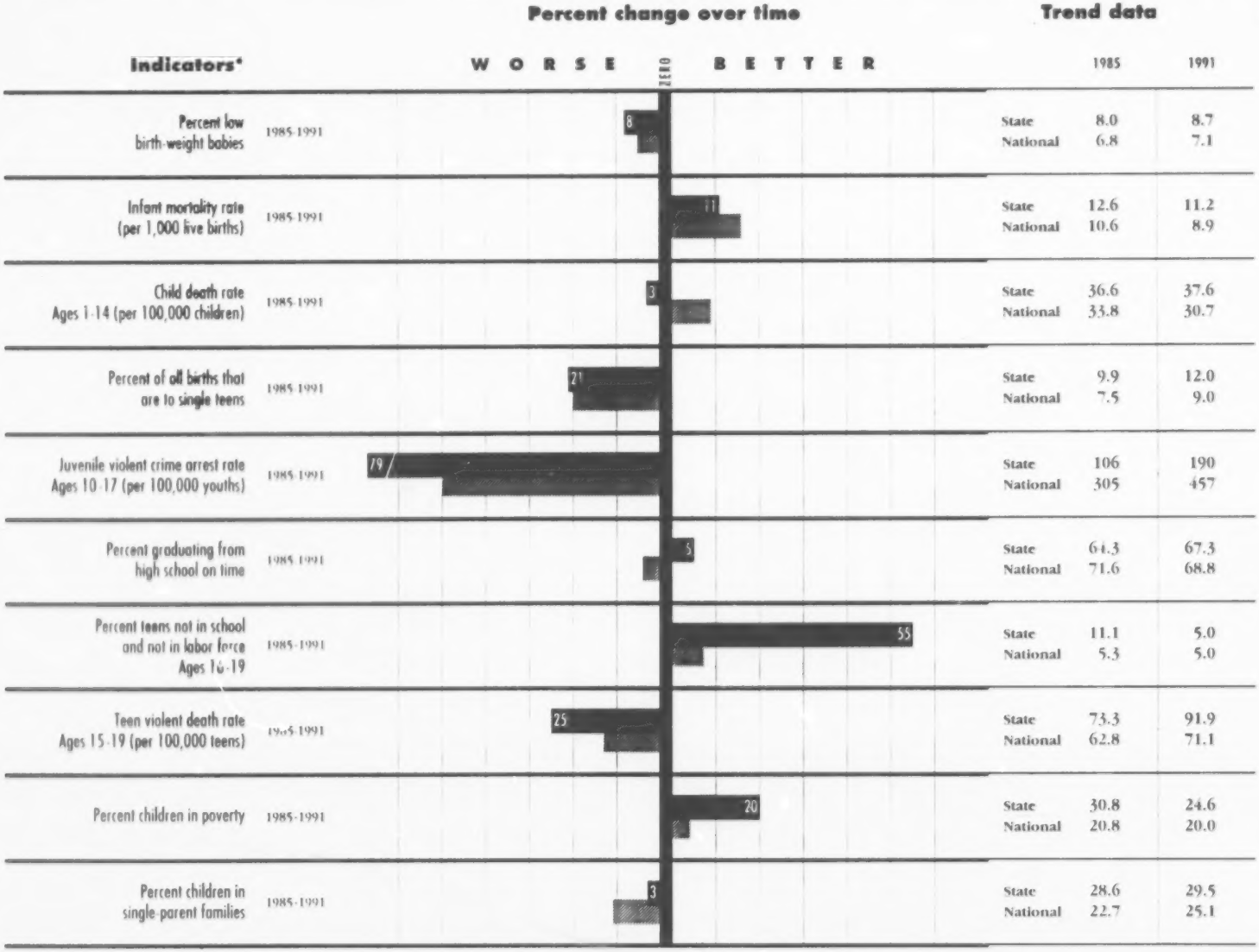
Population under age 18	[1,058,788]	Percent population under age 18	[26.2%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$27,119]
Minority population under age 18	[361,605]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[34.2%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[25.9%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[23,122]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.0%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[47.2%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[17.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[151,067]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[61.8%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[13.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[222,477]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[73.0%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.9%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[192,602]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[56.8%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[652,784]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[61.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[49,271]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.6%]	Alabama 9.6%	
				United States 6.2%	

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

Alabama

AL

National Composite Rank [45]



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

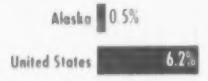
Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[172,344]	Percent population under 18	[31.3%]
Minority population under age 18	[54,390]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[31.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[11,158]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[9.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[25,410]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[58.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[28,615]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.1%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[34,900]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[53.3%]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[102,999]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[60.0%]
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[7,098]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.1%]

Median income of families with children in 1991	[$40,345]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[31.3%]
AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[92.7%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[11.3%]
Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[19.9%]
Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[8.3%]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



*States are listed on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Alaska

AK

National Composite Rank [22]

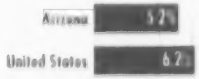
Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	4		State	4.9	4.7	[1]
				National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	18		State	10.8	8.9	[26]
				National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	46		State	56.2	30.3	[24]
				National	55.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	53		State	4.6	7.0	[10]
				National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	3		State	209	214	[13]
				National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	11		State	64.9	72.3	[27]
				National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	34		State	7.7	5.0	[28]
				National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	8		State	104.9	112.8	[50]
				National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	17		State	11.9	13.9	[11]
				National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	12		State	19.4	21.8	[21]
				National	22.7	25.1	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	981,119	Percent population under age 18	26.8%	Median income of families with children in 1991	$31,528
Minority population under age 18	393,423	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	40.1%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	36.6%
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	156,782	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	22.8%	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	64.6%
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	16.2%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	133,668	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	58.3%	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	25.3%
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	166,185	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	73.9%	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	2.9%
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	185,411	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	53.2%		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	576,205	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	58.9%	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	42,956	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	4.4%		

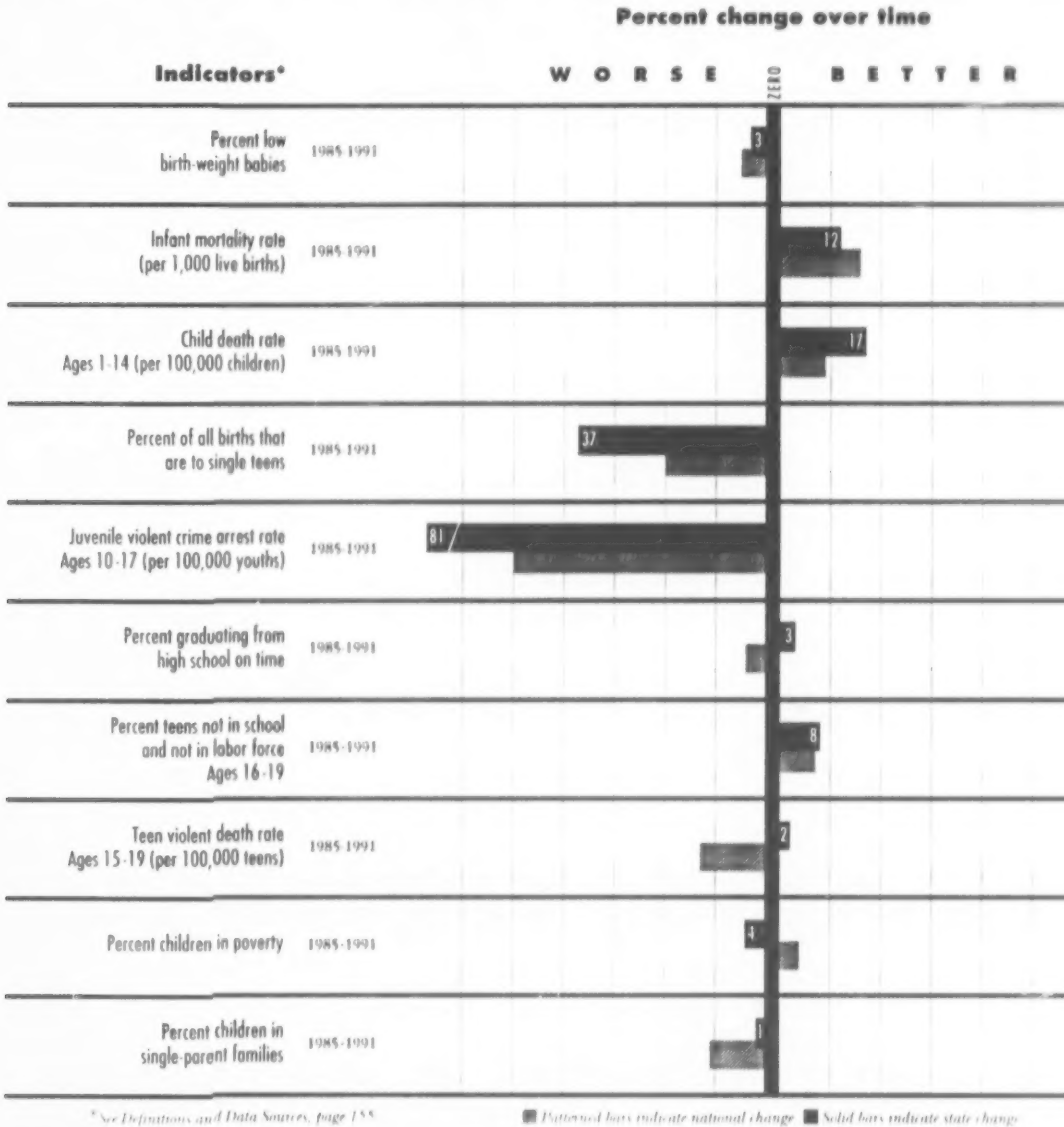


*Statistics reflect 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133.

Arizona

AZ

National Composite Rank [37]



Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	State	6.2	6.4	[20]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	9.7	8.6	[23]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	40.3	33.6	[36]
		National	35.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	8.1	11.1	[41]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	280	506	[43]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	66.0	68.2	[38]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	5.0	4.6	[23]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	85.4	83.5	[39]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	21.3	22.1	[37]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	State	23.5	23.7	[29]
		National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[621,131]	Percent population under age 18	[26.4%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$26,344]
Minority population under age 18	[150,821]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[24.3%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[33.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[13,587]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.0%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[51.6%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[19.6%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[89,087]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.3%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[16.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[131,166]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[75.1%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[115,087]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[57.8%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[389,166]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[62.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[28,663]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.6%]		

*Median income and 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Arkansas

AR

National Composite Rank [42]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	2	State	8.0	8.2	[42]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	12	State	11.6	10.2	[40]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	4	State	42.7	44.3	[50]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	24	State	9.6	11.9	[44]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	161	State	95	249	[16]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	1	State	77.7	76.7	[14]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	39	State	8.2	5.0	[28]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	17	State	81.3	95.5	[47]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	13	State	28.7	24.9	[45]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	10	State	23.3	25.8	[34]
			National	22.7	25.1	

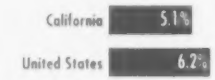
* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[7,750,725]	Percent population under age 18	[26.0%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$35,642]
Minority population under age 18	[4,168,861]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[53.8%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[25.9%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[1,878,957]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[35.0%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[82.7%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[16.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[1,060,101]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[55.6%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[34.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[1,256,464]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[72.1%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.2%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,445,510]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[50.9%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[4,349,700]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[56.2%]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[440,608]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[5.7%]		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



*Sources and notes for 1991 data appear in the Appendix: Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

California

CA

National Composite Rank [33]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	4	State	6.0	5.8	[13]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	21	State	9.5	7.6	[12]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	13	State	33.3	28.9	[20]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	24	State	6.5	8.0	[17]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	60	State	402	645	[47]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	7	State	66.8	61.9	[44]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	28	State	4.5	5.7	[37]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	18	State	68.7	80.8	[36]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	3	State	21.1	21.7	[35]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	11	State	22.0	24.3	[31]
			National	22.7	25.1	

National Rank is based on most recent available data

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Population under age 18	[861,266]	Percent population under age 18	[26.1%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$35,689]
Minority population under age 18	[210,763]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[25.2%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[34.8%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[51,202]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[8.4%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[64.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[11.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[134,222]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.2%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[176,113]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[78.9%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.4%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[177,027]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[58.7%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[562,853]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[65.4%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[28,805]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.3%]	Colorado 2.5%	
				United States 6.2%	

Notes and Sources for 1994 Data and Comparable Data, see Data Sources and Definitions, page 155

Colorado

CO

National Composite Rank [26]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (1985-1991)	Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	6 worse	State	7.7	8.2	[42]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11 better	State	9.4	8.4	[22]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	14 better	State	32.1	27.7	[15]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	37 worse	State	5.9	8.0	[17]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	61 worse	State	305	489	[41]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1 worse	State	73.6	72.5	[25]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	16 better	State	4.0	3.4	[14]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	8 worse	State	65.8	71.2	[26]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	12 worse	State	15.3	17.1	[23]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	12 worse	State	23.0	25.8	[34]
		National	22.7	25.1	

*See Technical Data Notes, page 135. Dotted bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[749,581]	Percent population under age 18	[22.8%]
Minority population under age 18	[173,358]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[23.1%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[78,041]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[14.9%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[114,818]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[59.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[158,338]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[78.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[148,631]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[54.9%]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[475,869]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[63.5%]
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[25,104]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.3%]

Median income of families with children in 1991	[$46,819]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[33.9%]
AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[85.5%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[5.6%]
Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.1%]
Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 133.

Connecticut

CT

National Composite Rank [8]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	4	State 6.6 National 6.8	6.9 7.1	[25]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	26	State 10.0 National 10.6	7.4 8.9	[8]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	2	State 23.1 National 33.8	23.7 30.7	[9]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	5	State 6.6 National 7.5	6.9 9.0	[9]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	24	State 372 National 305	460 457	[39]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	1	State 82.4 National 71.6	81.8 68.8	[6]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	43	State 5.1 National 5.3	2.9 5.0	[7]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	14	State 49.4 National 62.8	56.3 71.1	[11]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	16	State 12.3 National 20.8	10.2 20.0	[2]
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	4	State 22.0 National 22.7	21.2 25.1	[16]

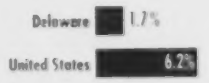
Definitions and Data Sources, page 137

Faded bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[163,341]	Percent population under age 18	[24.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$37,304]
Minority population under age 18	[43,558]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[26.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[35.8%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[7,403]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[6.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[63.0%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[10.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[26,979]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[65.7%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[8.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[35,412]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[81.1%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.0%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[35,327]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[60.9%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[109,499]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[67.2%]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[7,007]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.3%]		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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Delaware

DE

National Composite Rank [29]

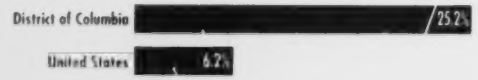
Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	8	State	7.3	7.9	[39]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	20	State	14.8	11.8	[50]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	42	State	42.7	24.8	[11]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	2	State	9.7	9.9	[34]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	69	State	272	459	[38]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	2	State	70.0	68.9	[36]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	13	State	6.1	5.4	[34]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	30	State	50.0	34.9	[2]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	30	State	16.7	11.7	[3]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	14	State	24.6	28.0	[41]
			National	22.7	25.1	

See Technical Data Notes, page 155

Striped bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	117,092	Percent population under age 18	19.3%	Median income of families with children in 1991	$25,656
Minority population under age 18	101,818	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	87.0%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	14.4%
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	9,444	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	11.8%	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	68.4%
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	18.2%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	19,720	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	66.6%	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	31.1%
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	23,074	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	79.4%	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0.7%
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	25,105	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	57.6%		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	71,797	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	61.6%	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	12,296	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	10.5%		



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

District of Columbia

DC

National Composite Rank [51]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	16	State	13.3	15.4	[51]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	1	State	20.8	21.0	[51]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	71	State	32.4	55.4	[51]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	1	State	16.3	16.5	[51]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	43	State	1,008	1,437	[51]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	12	State	57.4	50.6	[51]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	92	State	8.4	16.1	[51]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	520	State	45.0	278.8	[51]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	11	State	33.3	29.5	[49]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	5	State	54.6	57.3	[51]
			National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Hatched bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

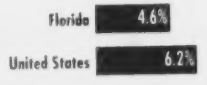
National Rank is based on most recent available data.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[2,866,237]	Percent population under age 18	[22.2%]
Minority population under age 18	[1,033,368]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[36.1%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[360,452]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[17.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[443,639]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[581,318]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.0%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[584,744]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[57.8%]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,813,633]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[63.3%]
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[158,223]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[5.5%]

Median income of families with children in 1991	[$29,928]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[29.4%]
AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[60.4%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[18.3%]
Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[19.8%]
Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.7%]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Florida

FL

National Composite Rank [48]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	2	State	7.5	7.4	[33]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	20	State	11.3	9.0	[29]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	16	State	42.0	35.1	[40]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	21	State	8.4	10.2	[36]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	58	State	480	757	[49]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	8	State	61.5	56.4	[49]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	20	State	5.5	6.5	[44]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	5	State	70.2	66.9	[22]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	7	State	21.4	22.9	[39]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	10	State	28.1	30.9	[47]
			National	22.7	25.1	

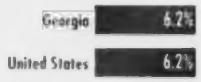
See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	1,727,303	Percent population under age 18	26.7%	Median income of families with children in 1991	$31,606
Minority population under age 18	632,819	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	36.6%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	36.3%
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	55,976	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	4.5%	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	58.5%
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	14.2%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	264,920	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	63.9%	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	13.7%
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	365,411	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	77.0%	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	1.3%
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	345,336	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	58.2%		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	1,105,151	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	63.9%		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	86,753	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	5.0%		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



*Source: Based on 1990 Information [illegible] and 1991 Current Population Survey. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Georgia

GA

National Composite Rank [47]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	State	8.1	8.6	[45]
	7	National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	12.7	11.4	[48]
	10	National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	37.1	35.6	[43]
	4	National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	9.8	12.0	[45]
	22	National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	145	285	[21]
	96	National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	63.1	62.7	[43]
	1	National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	5.5	5.8	[40]
	6	National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	71.9	78.0	[35]
	8	National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	24.6	24.3	[43]
	1	National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	State	28.5	28.4	[43]
	0	National	22.7	25.1	

*Definitions and Data Sources, page 153

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

National Rank is based on most recent available data.

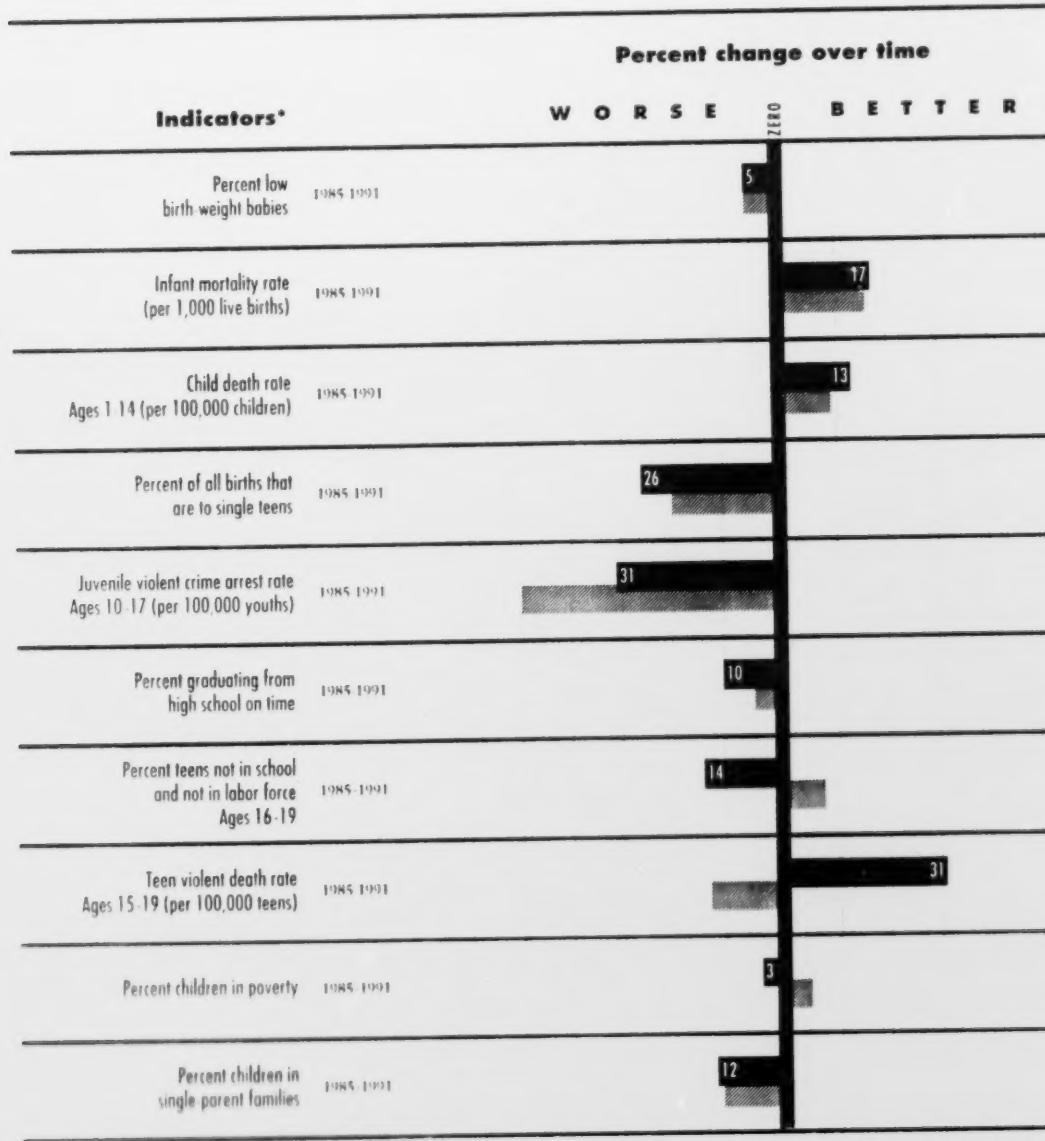
Background Information*

Population under age 18	[280,126]	Percent population under age 18	[25.3%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$40,545]
Minority population under age 18	[201,691]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[72.0%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[29.4%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[29,600]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[14.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[98.1%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[43,238]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.4%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[37.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[55,522]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[81.6%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[57,489]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[58.1%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[183,982]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[65.7%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[12,664]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.5%]	Hawaii 0.5%	
				United States 6.2%	

*Source: Based on 1990 data unless otherwise noted. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153.

Hawaii

National Composite Rank [18]



Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	State	6.5	6.8	[23]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	8.8	7.4	[8]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	26.0	22.6	[5]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	6.2	7.8	[15]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	189	248	[15]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	72.6	65.1	[42]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	4.6	5.2	[33]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	45.6	31.5	[1]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	16.8	17.4	[26]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	State	18.1	20.2	[9]
		National	22.7	25.1	

* Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Lightest bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[308,405]	Percent population under age 18	[30.6%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$30,861]
Minority population under age 18	[30,916]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[10.0%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[46.5%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[13,241]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[61.5%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[14.7%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[49,238]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[60.0%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[12.7%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[94,167]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.2%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.9%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[53,388]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[54.9%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[191,673]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[62.2%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[9,390]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.1%]	Idaho 0.0%	
				United States 6.2%	

*Sources and [illegible] data unless otherwise noted. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Idaho

National Composite Rank [15]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	State	5.5	5.8	[13]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	10.4	8.7	[24]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	35.5	35.5	[42]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	3.8	6.7	[6]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	214	352	[32]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	78.5	75.7	[16]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	4.7	3.1	[10]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	76.3	65.5	[20]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	21.5	17.0	[22]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	State	15.7	15.1	[3]
		National	22.7	25.1	

See Definitions and Data Sources, page 113

Dotted bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background information*

Population under age 18	2,946,366	Percent population under age 18	25.8%	Median income of families with children in 1991	$36,334
Minority population under age 18	959,336	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	32.6%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	24.7%
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	302,087	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	14.4%	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	63.8%
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	9.1%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	411,075	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	58.8%	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	13.8%
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	570,481	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	75.5%	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0.8%
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	550,275	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	54.2%		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	1,812,670	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	61.5%		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	109,120	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	3.7%		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

*Source for data: [illegible] U.S. Census Bureau, Census and Data Sources, page 153

Illinois

National Composite Rank [39]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	9	State	7.2	7.8	[37]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	9	State	11.7	10.7	[44]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	6	State	31.8	33.6	[36]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	19	State	8.9	10.5	[39]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	71	State	195	334	[25]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	3	State	75.5	73.0	[24]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	8	State	5.3	5.8	[40]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	42	State	52.0	73.9	[32]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	6	State	22.1	20.9	[34]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	15	State	24.8	28.4	[43]
			National	22.7	25.1	

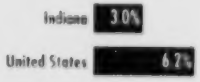
See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[1,155,964]	Percent population under age 18	[26.3%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$30,682]
Minority population under age 18	[192,198]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[13.2%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[43.4%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[51,651]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[4.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[59.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[10.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[211,627]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.6%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[8.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[311,696]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.4%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[283,512]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[59.1%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[953,125]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[65.4%]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[52,035]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.6%]		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



Indiana

IN

National Composite Rank [31]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	4		State 6.4 National 6.8	6.7 7.1	[22]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		16	State 10.9 National 10.6	9.1 8.9	[30]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991		3	State 33.0 National 33.8	31.8 30.7	[27]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	31		State 7.9 National 7.5	10.3 9.0	[37]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	92		State 219 National 305	421 457	[37]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	5		State 77.3 National 71.6	73.7 68.8	[22]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991		16	State 5.5 National 5.3	4.7 5.0	[25]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	21		State 62.8 National 62.8	75.9 71.1	[33]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		1	State 19.0 National 20.8	18.9 20.0	[30]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	28		State 21.6 National 22.7	27.7 25.1	[40]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 125

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[718,880]	Percent population under age 18	[25.9%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$33,489]
Minority population under age 18	[41,213]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[5.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[47.5%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[20,740]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[68.1%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[114,337]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[69.8%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[5.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[155,520]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[81.8%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[153,764]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[65.7%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[512,561]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[71.3%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[21,401]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.0%]	Iowa 1.0%	
				United States 6.2%	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Iowa

IA

National Composite Rank [6]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	11		State	5.1	5.7	[11]
				National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		15	State	9.5	8.0	[16]
				National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991		4	State	27.6	26.6	[13]
				National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	54		State	5.1	7.8	[15]
				National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	42		State	110	157	[10]
				National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	11		State	89.2	79.4	[9]
				National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	4		State	2.7	2.8	[6]
				National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	0		State	65.0	64.8	[19]
				National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		39	State	20.1	12.3	[5]
				National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	10		State	17.9	16.0	[4]
				National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Hatched bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[661,614]	Percent population under age 18	[26.7%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$34,471]
Minority population under age 18	[100,679]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[15.2%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[29.7%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[25,036]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.3%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[70.1%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[9.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[100,728]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[64.5%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[134,969]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[79.4%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.4%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[135,581]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[59.8%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[441,753]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[66.7%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[21,588]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.3%]	Kansas 2.0%	
				United States 6.2%	

*Definitions based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.

Kansas

National Composite Rank [20]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	State	6.1	6.2	[19]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	9.3	8.9	[26]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	39.4	33.5	[35]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	5.5	8.2	[20]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	213	322	[24]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	81.4	77.2	[13]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	3.2	2.3	[3]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	66.7	73.8	[31]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	15.1	13.9	[11]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	State	15.6	20.7	[11]
		National	22.7	25.1	

* Definitions and Data Sources, page 133

Ruled bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[954,094]	Percent population under age 18	[25.9%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$28,163]
Minority population under age 18	[95,999]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[10.1%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[40.0%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[20,063]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[2.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[54.8%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[14.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[126,554]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[57.2%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[197,006]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[68.2%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[2.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[157,999]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[52.3%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[341,254]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[56.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[37,841]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.0%]	Kentucky 7.1%	
				United States 6.2%	

*Numbers are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 185.

Kentucky

Kentucky

KY

National Composite Rank [36]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	State	7.0	7.2	[29]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	11.2	8.9	[26]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	28.9	37.0	[47]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	7.1	9.3	[32]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	123	258	[18]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	69.4	69.0	[35]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	7.0	5.7	[37]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	66.8	70.0	[24]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	23.7	23.2	[40]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	State	21.6	24.8	[32]
		National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[1,227,269]	Percent population under age 18	[29.1%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$27,956]
Minority population under age 18	[509,140]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[41.5%]	Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[26.8%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[49,382]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[50.5%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[19.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[160,610]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[56.5%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[19.6%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[209,380]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[67.0%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.5%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[206,578]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[50.8%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[672,452]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[54.7%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[58,718]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.8%]	Louisiana 17.2%	
				United States 6.2%	

Louisiana

LA

National Composite Rank [49]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0832 → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	-8	State	8.7	9.4	[49]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	+11	State	11.9	10.5	[43]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	+17	State	42.8	35.3	[41]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	-23	State	10.8	13.3	[49]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	-77	State	272	483	[40]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	-1	State	56.7	56.0	[50]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	+2	State	7.2	7.3	[50]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	-27	State	74.9	94.8	[46]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	-16	State	28.4	32.8	[50]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	-29	State	24.7	31.9	[48]
			National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitional Data Sources, page 135

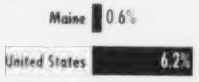
Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[309,002]	Percent population under age 18	[25.2%]
Minority population under age 18	[8,406]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[2.7%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[9,886]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[4.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[45,592]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[62.6%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[67,938]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[78.4%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[60,890]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[58.5%]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[201,058]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[65.0%]
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[11,148]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.6%]

Median income of families with children in 1991	[$32,964]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[40.5%]
AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[72.5%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[8.7%]
Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[5.9%]
Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.5%]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

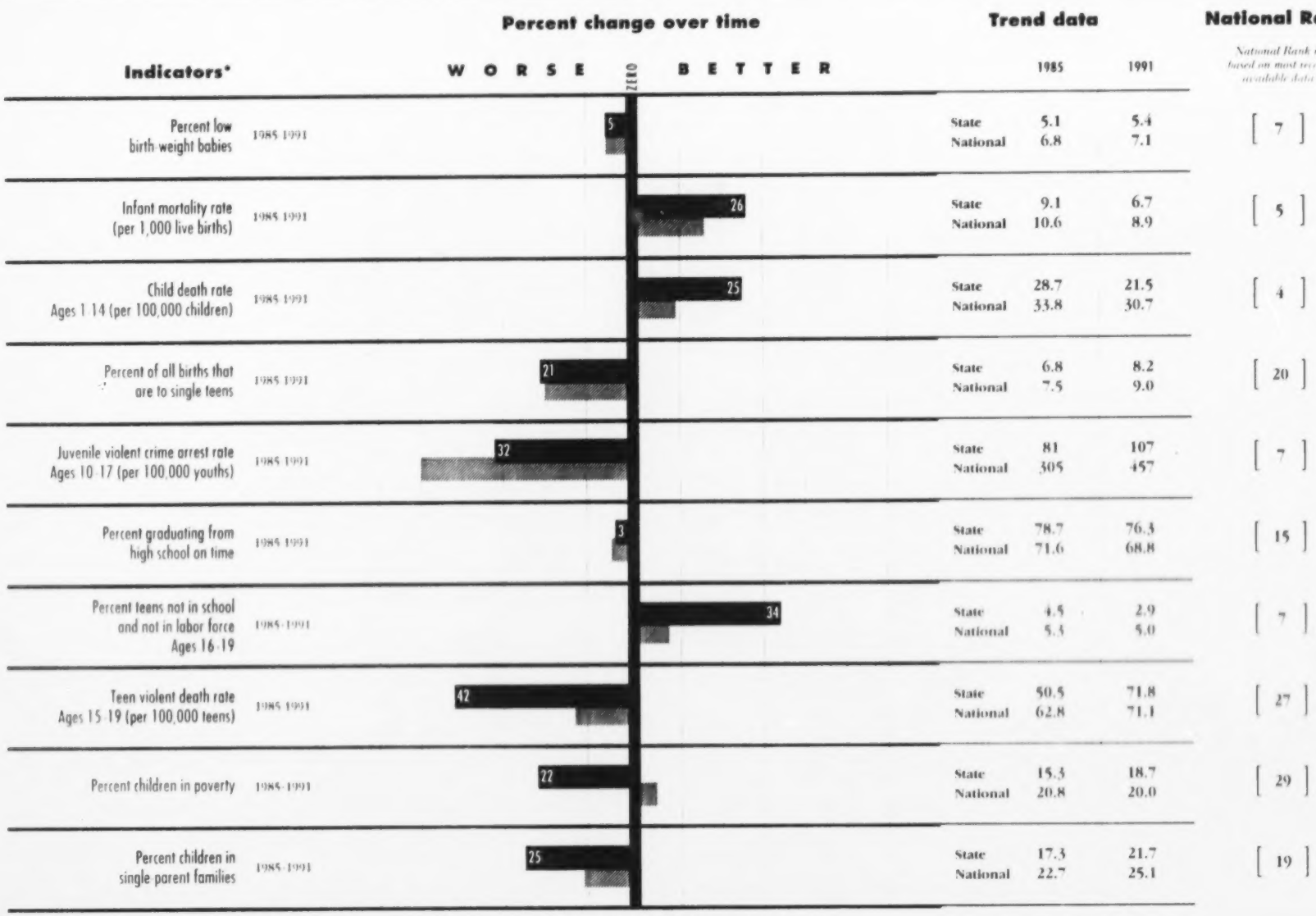


*Source lines read as [1990] [children ages 5-17] unless indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Maine

ME

National Composite Rank [9]



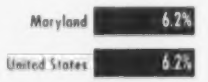
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[1,162,241]	Percent population under age 18	[24.3%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$41,637]
Minority population under age 18	[414,168]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[35.6%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[28.5%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[67,904]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[8.4%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[66.7%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[10.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[199,714]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[66.2%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[252,604]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[80.6%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[261,026]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[61.1%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[***,014]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[66.9%]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[53,119]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.6%]		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



Maryland

MD

National Composite Rank [32]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	6		State	7.6	8.1	[41]
				National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		23	State	11.9	9.2	[32]
				National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	1		State	31.7	32.0	[29]
				National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991		10	State	9.1	8.2	[20]
				National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	4		State	596	620	[46]
				National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	9		State	77.6	70.4	[29]
				National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991		0	State	4.9	4.9	[27]
				National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	19		State	56.1	66.7	[21]
				National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	10		State	13.2	14.5	[18]
				National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	12		State	25.1	28.0	[41]
				National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Dashed bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[1,353,078]	Percent population under age 18	[22.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$42,877]
Minority population under age 18	[233,852]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[17.3%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[33.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[143,528]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[15.3%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[78.9%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[7.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[205,924]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[59.5%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[8.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[278,078]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.7%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[269,960]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[55.0%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[848,561]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[62.8%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[41,678]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.1%]	Massachusetts 5.1%	
				United States 6.2%	

Massachusetts

MA

National Composite Rank [10]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	State	5.8	5.9	[15]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	9.1	6.6	[4]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	24.5	19.3	[2]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	6.0	6.8	[7]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	281	493	[42]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	77.4	77.5	[12]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	3.8	3.1	[10]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	51.1	45.7	[5]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	14.3	15.9	[20]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	State	21.8	25.8	[34]
		National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[2,458,765]	Percent population under age 18	[26.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$36,401]
Minority population under age 18	[544,282]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[22.1%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[36.4%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[95,963]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.4%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[73.0%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[330,533]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[57.1%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[467,994]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[73.3%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.5%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[442,649]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[52.5%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,469,862]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[59.7%]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[92,036]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.7%]		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

Michigan

MI

National Composite Rank [38]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	15		State 6.8 National 6.8	7.8 7.1	[37]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		9	State 11.4 National 10.6	10.4 8.9	[42]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991		14	State 37.1 National 33.8	32.1 30.7	[30]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	33		State 6.8 National 7.5	9.1 9.0	[31]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	17		State 318 National 305	373 457	[35]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	0		State 69.3 National 71.6	69.4 68.8	[33]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	41		State 4.6 National 5.3	6.6 5.0	[45]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	12		State 68.8 National 62.8	77.0 71.1	[34]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		12	State 23.3 National 20.8	20.5 20.0	[32]
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	14		State 24.1 National 22.7	27.5 25.1	[38]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

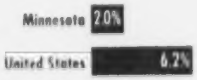
Outlined bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[1,166,783]	Percent population under age 18	[26.7%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$36,073]
Minority population under age 18	[112,755]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[9.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[41.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[42,163]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.1%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[76.5%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[8.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[193,135]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[69.3%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[7.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[234,559]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[81.7%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.5%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[262,928]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[64.6%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[819,253]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[70.1%]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[29,292]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[2.5%]		

*Source is 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



Minnesota

MN

National Composite Rank [4]

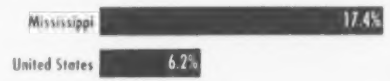
Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0832 → BETTER)		1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	10	State	4.8	5.3	[6]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	15	State	8.8	7.5	[10]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	24	State	30.2	23.0	[7]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	33	State	5.0	6.6	[4]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	19	State	164	196	[12]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	4	State	91.5	88.3	[1]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	4	State	2.6	2.7	[5]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	13	State	56.6	49.3	[8]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	21	State	15.3	18.5	[28]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	34	State	16.4	21.9	[22]
			National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Shaded bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

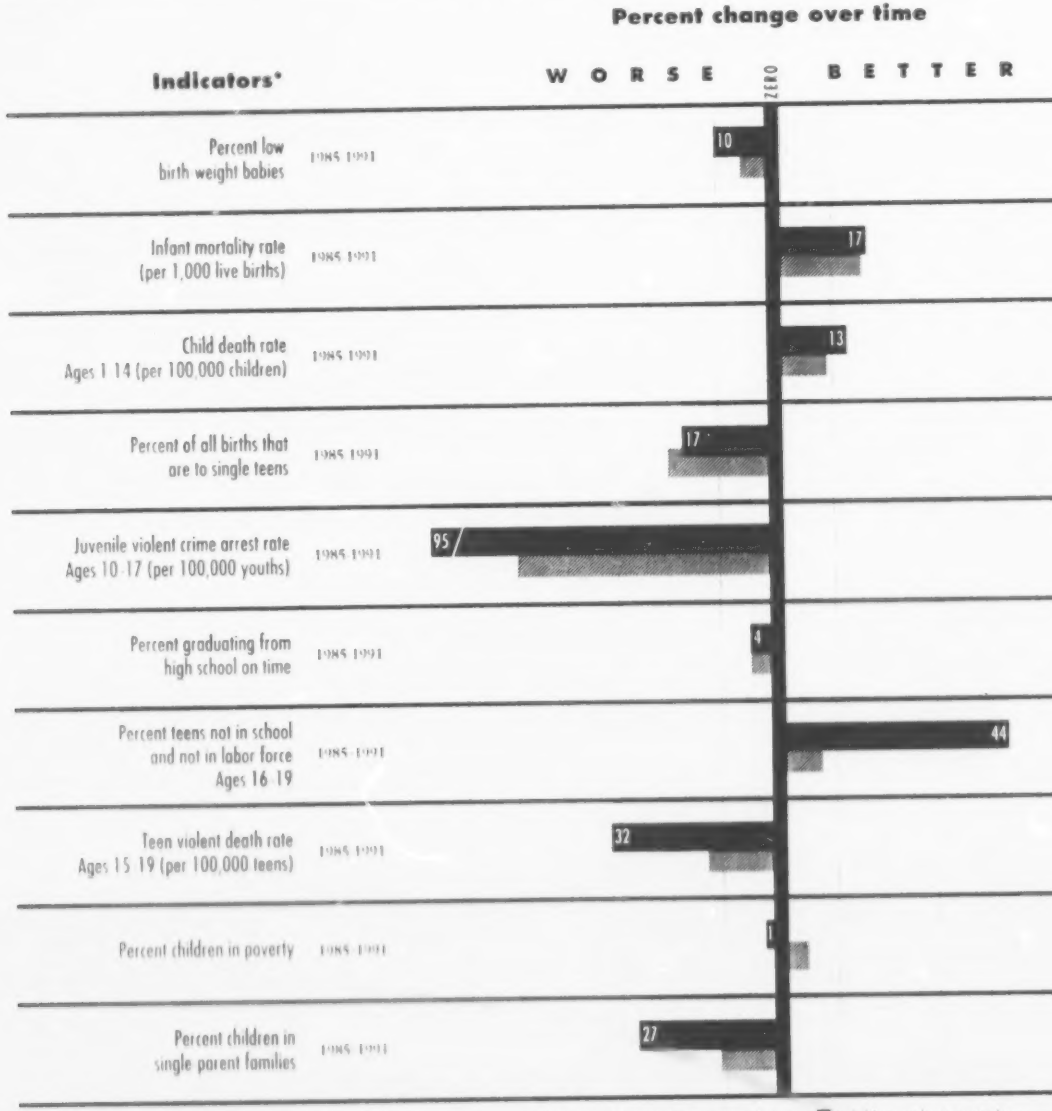
Population under age 18	[746,761]	Percent population under age 18	[29.0%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$24,012]
Minority population under age 18	[348,727]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[46.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[24.8%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[16,594]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.0%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[43.0%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[17.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[104,995]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.8%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[20.9%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[143,889]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[74.0%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[2.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[136,503]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[57.8%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[461,510]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[61.8%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[38,627]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[5.2%]		



*All data are for 1990 unless otherwise noted. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153.

Mississippi

National Composite Rank [50]



Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	State	8.8	9.7	[50]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	13.7	11.4	[48]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	47.0	41.1	[49]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	13.9	16.2	[50]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	131	255	[17]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	63.6	61.0	[45]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	12.8	7.2	[48]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	74.4	98.6	[48]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	33.7	33.9	[51]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	State	27.5	34.9	[50]
		National	22.7	25.1	

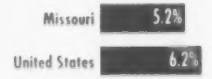
See Explanatory Data Notes, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[1,314,826]	Percent population under age 18	[25.7%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$33,093]
Minority population under age 18	[216,012]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[16.4%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[31.3%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[53,731]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.6%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[59.2%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[12.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[200,827]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[64.5%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[273,646]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.3%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.9%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[263,400]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[59.5%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[853,173]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[64.9%]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[49,156]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.7%]		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



*Most data are from 1990 unless noted. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

States in National Composite Rank Order

NH ND VT MN NE IA UT CT ME MA WI WY RI WA ID OR MT HI SD KS NJ AK PA VA OH CO WV TX DE NV IN MD CA **MO** OK KY AZ MI IL NC NY AR TN SC AL NM GA FL LA MS DC

Missouri

MO

National Composite Rank [34]

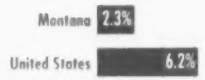
Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0332 → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	11	State	6.7	7.5	[35]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	0	State	10.2	10.2	[40]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	2	State	30.5	31.3	[26]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	32	State	7.8	10.3	[37]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	20	State	466	558	[45]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	8	State	77.5	71.0	[28]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	18	State	4.2	3.5	[15]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	32	State	68.4	90.0	[42]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	7	State	19.7	18.4	[27]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	7	State	21.3	22.8	[25]
			National	22.7	25.1	

* Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

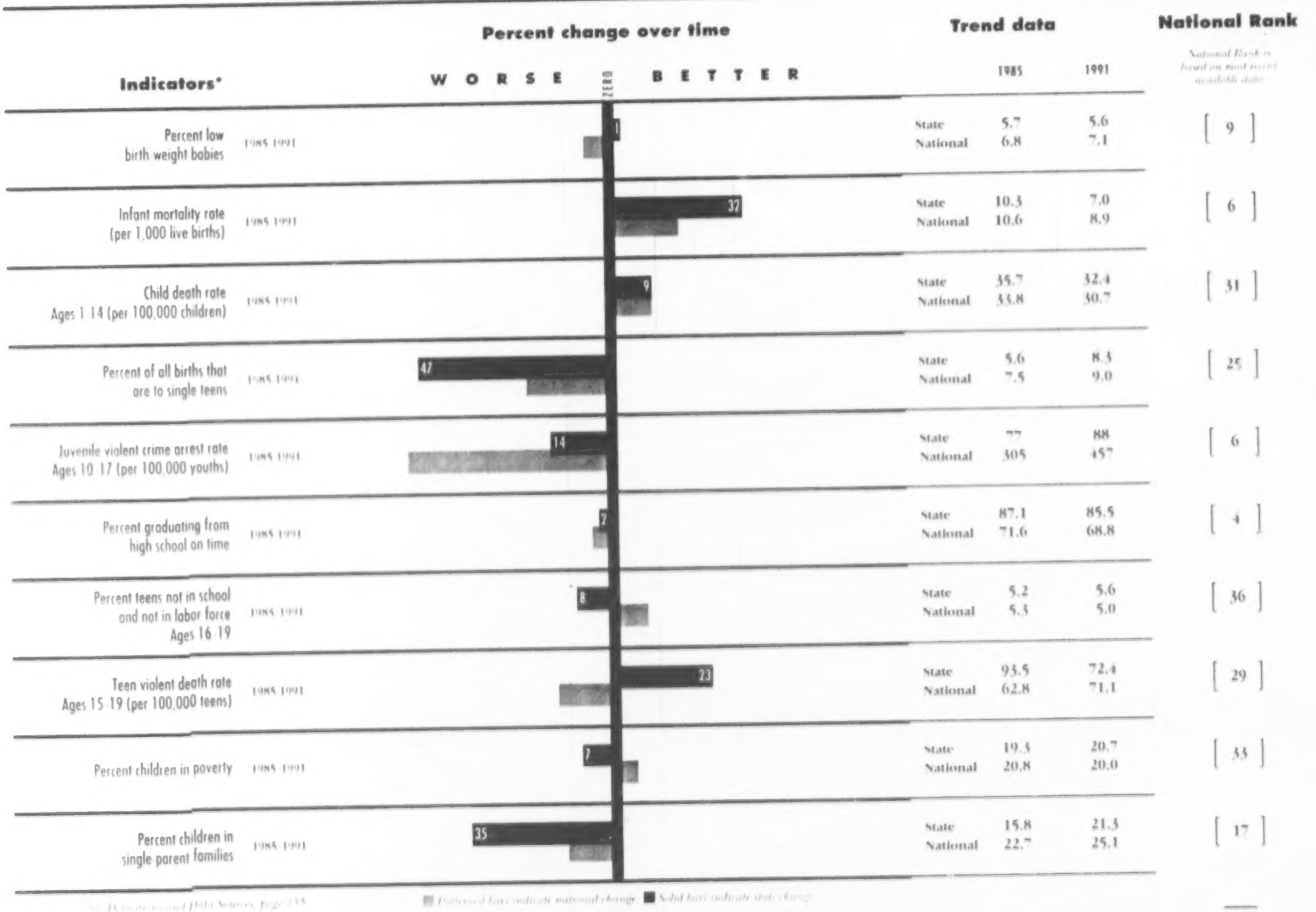
Background Information*

Population under age 18	[222,104]	Percent population under age 18	[27.8%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$28,483]
Minority population under age 18	[26,567]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[12.0%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[30.2%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[6,882]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[67.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[11.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[30,165]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[62.3%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[10.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[41,134]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.3%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.5%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[40,740]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[56.7%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[141,760]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[63.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[8,715]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.9%]		



Montana

National Composite Rank [17]



Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank (based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	State	5.7	5.6	[9]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	10.3	7.0	[6]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	35.7	32.4	[31]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	5.6	8.3	[25]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	77	88	[6]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	87.1	85.5	[4]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	5.2	5.6	[36]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	93.5	72.4	[29]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	19.3	20.7	[33]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	State	15.8	21.3	[17]
		National	22.7	25.1	

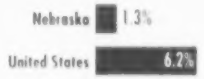
See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[429,012]	Percent population under age 18	[27.2%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$34,763]
Minority population under age 18	[64,080]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[10.3%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[35.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[11,256]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[4.0%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[64.6%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[8.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[71,307]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[71.3%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[6.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[88,353]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[82.6%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.3%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[96,003]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[66.4%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[307,357]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[71.6%]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[10,995]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[2.6%]		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



Nebraska

National Composite Rank [5]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	6	State	5.3	5.6	[9]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	21	State	9.6	7.6	[12]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	12	State	25.4	28.5	[19]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	35	State	5.4	7.3	[12]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	36	State	84	114	[9]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	5	State	88.7	84.0	[5]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	32	State	2.3	3.1	[10]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	8	State	61.3	56.3	[11]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	21	State	18.3	14.4	[16]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	6	State	15.3	16.3	[5]
			National	22.7	25.1	

National Rank is based on most recent available data

See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Dotted bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[296,948]	Percent population under age 18	[24.7%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$34,137]
Minority population under age 18	[82,504]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[27.8%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[31.4%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[24,055]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[11.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[63.0%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[17.9%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[66,878]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.2%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[20.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[55,693]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[79.6%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[63,973]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[58.5%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[189,752]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[64.4%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[15,737]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[5.5%]	Nevada 3.3%	
				United States 6.2%	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135

Nevada

NV

National Composite Rank [30]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	State	6.9	7.2	[29]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	8.5	9.2	[32]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	31.7	32.9	[34]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	5.5	8.7	[29]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	257	307	[22]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	69.5	73.2	[23]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	4.0	6.3	[43]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	72.7	93.5	[44]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	13.6	14.2	[14]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	State	23.1	24.9	[33]
		National	22.7	25.1	

See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

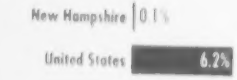
Tinted bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[278,755]	Percent population under age 18	[25.1%]
Minority population under age 18	[9,286]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[3.3%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[8,561]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[47,086]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[66.9%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[64,815]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[85.0%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[63,016]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[62.5%]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[194,498]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[69.7%]
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[8,141]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.0%]

Median income of families with children in 1991	[$42,809]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[40.7%]
AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[72.8%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[9.9%]
Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[6.2%]
Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.5%]

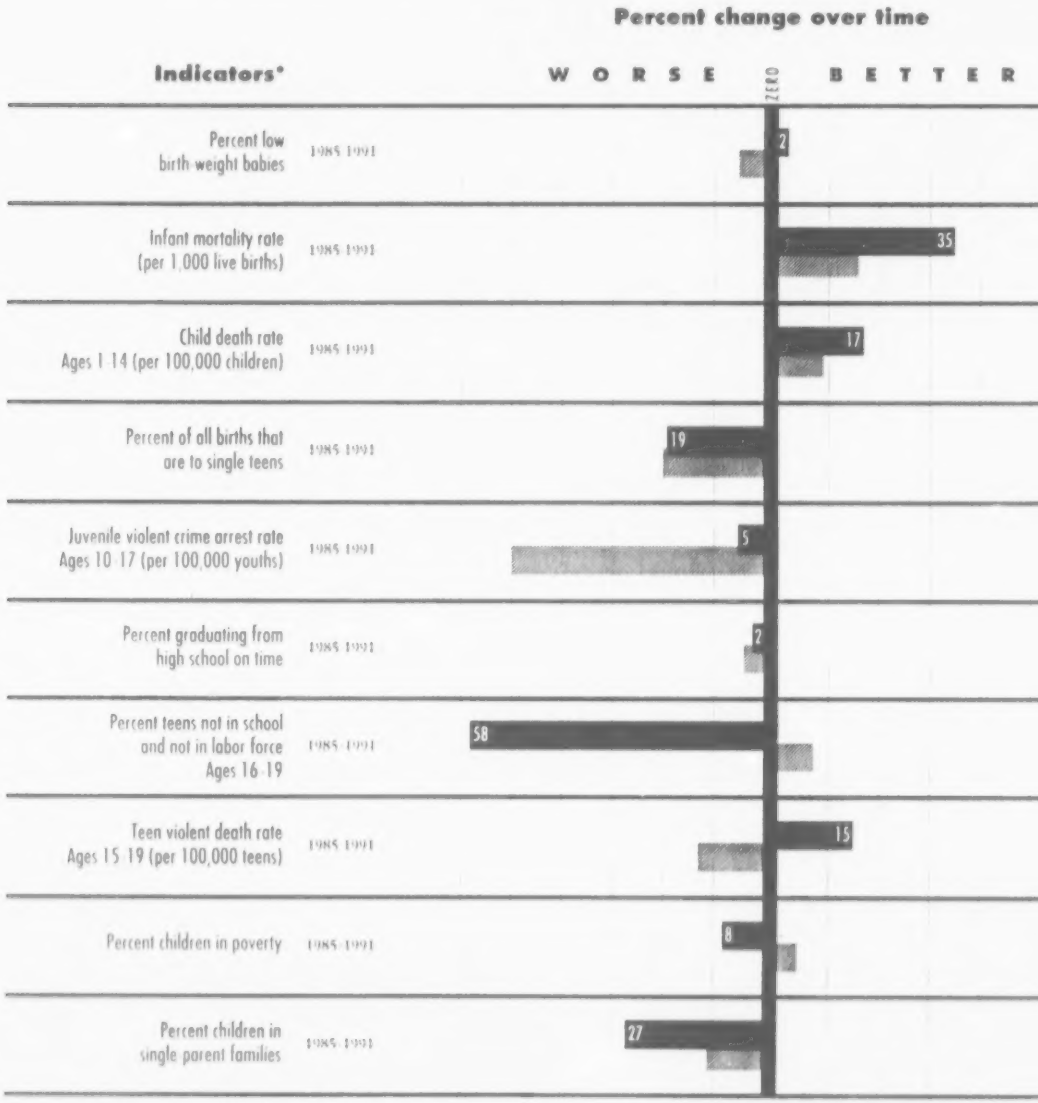
Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



New Hampshire

NH

National Composite Rank [1]



Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	State	5.0	4.9	[3]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	9.3	6.1	[2]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	22.9	18.9	[1]
		National	35.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	4.6	5.4	[1]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	75	79	[4]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	76.1	74.3	[20]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	2.7	4.2	[20]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	62.5	52.9	[9]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	8.0	8.7	[1]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	State	15.4	19.5	[7]
		National	22.7	25.1	

See Explanatory and Data Sources, page 155

Outlined bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[illegible]	Percent population under age 18	[illegible]	Median income of families with children in 1991	$46,900
Minority population under age 18	[illegible]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[illegible]	Percent of mother headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[illegible]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[illegible]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[illegible]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[illegible]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[illegible]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[illegible]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[illegible]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[illegible]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[illegible]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[illegible]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[illegible]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[illegible]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[illegible]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[illegible]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[illegible]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[illegible]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[illegible]		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

New Jersey

NJ

National Composite Rank [21]

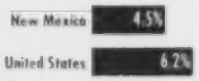
Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	-8	State	6.8	7.4	[33]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	18	State	10.6	8.7	[24]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	16	State	29.4	24.6	[10]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	6	State	7.5	7.0	[10]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	-10	State	646	710	[48]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	-2	State	78.3	79.5	[8]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	3	State	4.8	4.6	[23]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	15	State	44.0	37.3	[3]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	17	State	16.2	13.4	[10]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	-5	State	22.7	23.8	[30]
			National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[446,741]	Percent population under age 18	[29.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$27,028]
Minority population under age 18	[267,611]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[59.9%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[27.3%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[94,719]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[29.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[64.3%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[21.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[56,719]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[55.9%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[24.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[75,975]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[70.8%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[3.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[78,910]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[52.2%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[254,001]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[56.9%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[19,711]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.4%]		



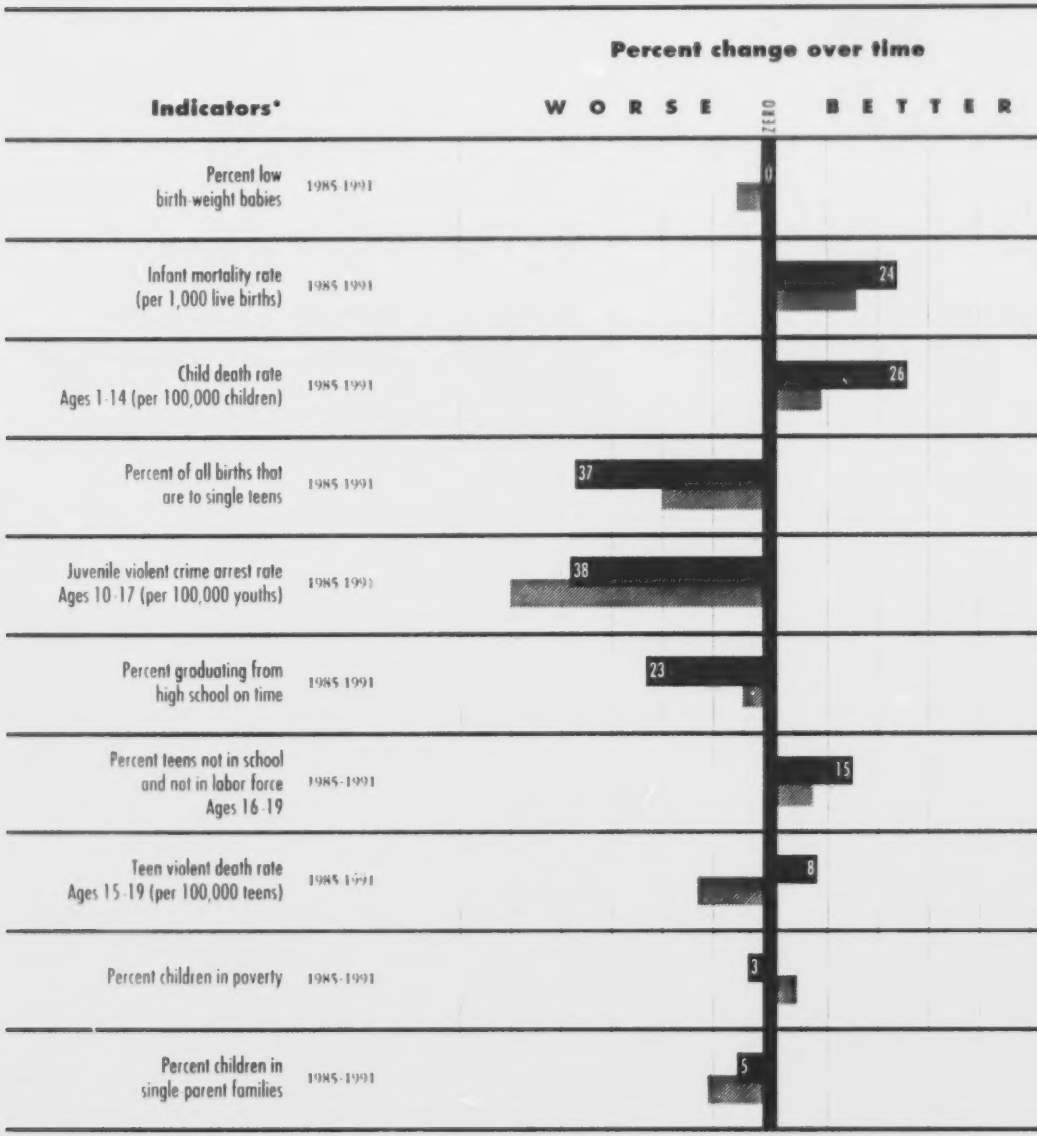
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

New Mexico

New Mexico

NM

National Composite Rank [46]



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 153

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[1,259,549]	Percent population under age 18	[23.7%]
Minority population under age 18	[1,601,623]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[37.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[700,788]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[23.3%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[548,917]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[52.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[705,303]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[71.9%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[716,027]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[47.9%]
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[2,367,594]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[55.6%]
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[198,263]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.7%]

Median income of families with children in 1991	[$35,099]
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[24.5%]
AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[85.1%]
Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[9.1%]
Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[19.4%]
Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.2%]

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

New York

NY

National Composite Rank [41]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	13		State	7.0	7.9	[39]
				National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		13	State	10.8	9.4	[34]
				National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	0		State	30.3	30.2	[23]
				National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	0		State	7.5	7.5	[13]
				National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	52		State	632	963	[50]
				National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	8		State	64.2	59.1	[47]
				National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991		5	State	5.4	5.1	[31]
				National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	38		State	44.7	61.5	[15]
				National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		3	State	23.2	22.5	[38]
				National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	6		State	28.1	29.8	[46]
				National	22.7	25.1	

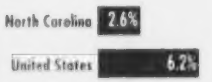
*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Gray bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[1,606,149]	Percent population under age 18	[24.2%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$30,735]
Minority population under age 18	[510,499]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[31.8%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[37.1%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[54,382]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[4.7%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[55.8%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[13.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[261,942]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[66.8%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[11.1%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[379,690]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[80.3%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.4%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[335,319]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[61.5%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,086,802]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[67.6%]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[76,511]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.8%]		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



North Carolina

NC

National Composite Rank [40]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	7	State	7.9	8.4	[44]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	8	State	11.8	10.8	[45]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	0	State	35.7	35.7	[44]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	30	State	8.8	11.5	[43]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	118	State	173	379	[36]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	5	State	70.7	67.3	[39]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	1	State	4.9	4.8	[26]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	3	State	70.2	72.3	[28]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	8	State	20.6	18.9	[30]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	13	State	23.1	26.1	[37]
			National	22.7	25.1	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[175,385]	Percent population under age 18	[27.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$33,878]
Minority population under age 18	[15,824]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[9.0%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[47.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3,456]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[2.7%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[68.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[28,295]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[69.1%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[7.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[54,667]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[79.4%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[37,549]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[64.5%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[121,643]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[69.2%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4,130]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[2.4%]	North Dakota 2.1%	
				United States 6.2%	

*Data are from 1990 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, see page 155.

North Dakota

ND

National Composite Rank [2]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	2	State	4.9	4.8	[2]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	5	State	8.5	8.1	[18]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	21	State	28.7	22.6	[5]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	60	State	4.1	6.6	[4]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	12	State	52	59	[2]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	6	State	90.5	85.6	[3]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	13	State	2.4	2.1	[1]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	11	State	53.8	60.0	[14]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	5	State	16.3	15.5	[19]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	37	State	10.6	14.4	[1]
			National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

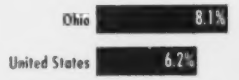
▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

National Rank is based on most recent available data

Background Information*

Population under age 18	[2,799,744]	Percent population under age 18	[25.8%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$35,768]
Minority population under age 18	[448,655]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[16.0%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[30.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[100,589]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.0%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[64.2%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[7.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[377,833]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[57.7%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[6.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[556,327]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[72.9%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.9%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[502,792]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[53.2%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,677,613]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[59.8%]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[95,782]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.4%]		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

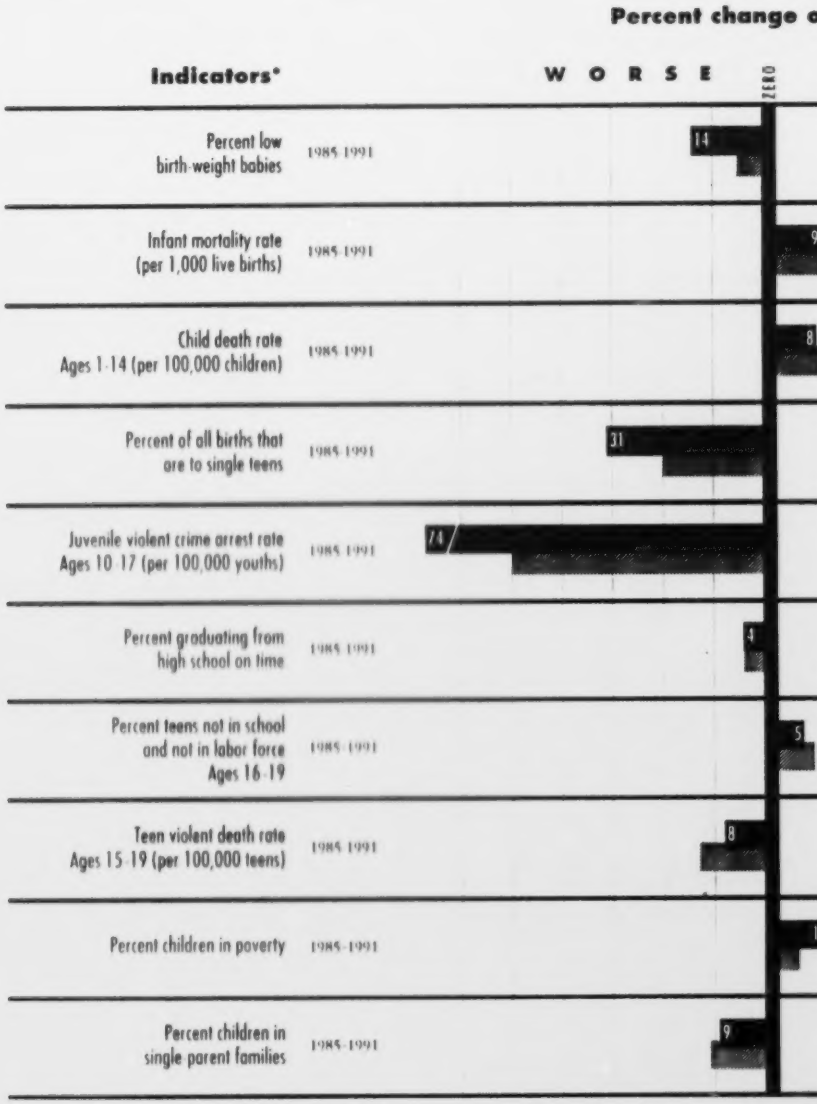


*Most data are for 1991. For more information, see Definitions and Data Sources, page 153.

Ohio

OH

National Composite Rank [25]



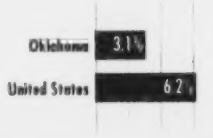
Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	State	6.6	7.5	[35]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	10.3	9.4	[34]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	29.7	27.2	[14]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	8.1	10.6	[40]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	184	320	[23]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	77.4	74.1	[21]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	4.0	3.8	[19]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	50.6	54.8	[10]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	19.2	17.3	[25]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	State	20.6	22.5	[24]
		National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Population under age 18	837,007	Percent population under age 18	26.6%	Median income of families with children in 1991	$28,154
Minority population under age 18	214,143	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	25.6%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	36.0%
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	28,351	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	4.6%	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	62.7%
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	20.3%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	113,617	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	59.0%	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	15.6%
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	170,437	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	74.4%	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0.7%
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	146,861	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	54.1%		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	508,984	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	60.8%		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	35,890	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	4.3%		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

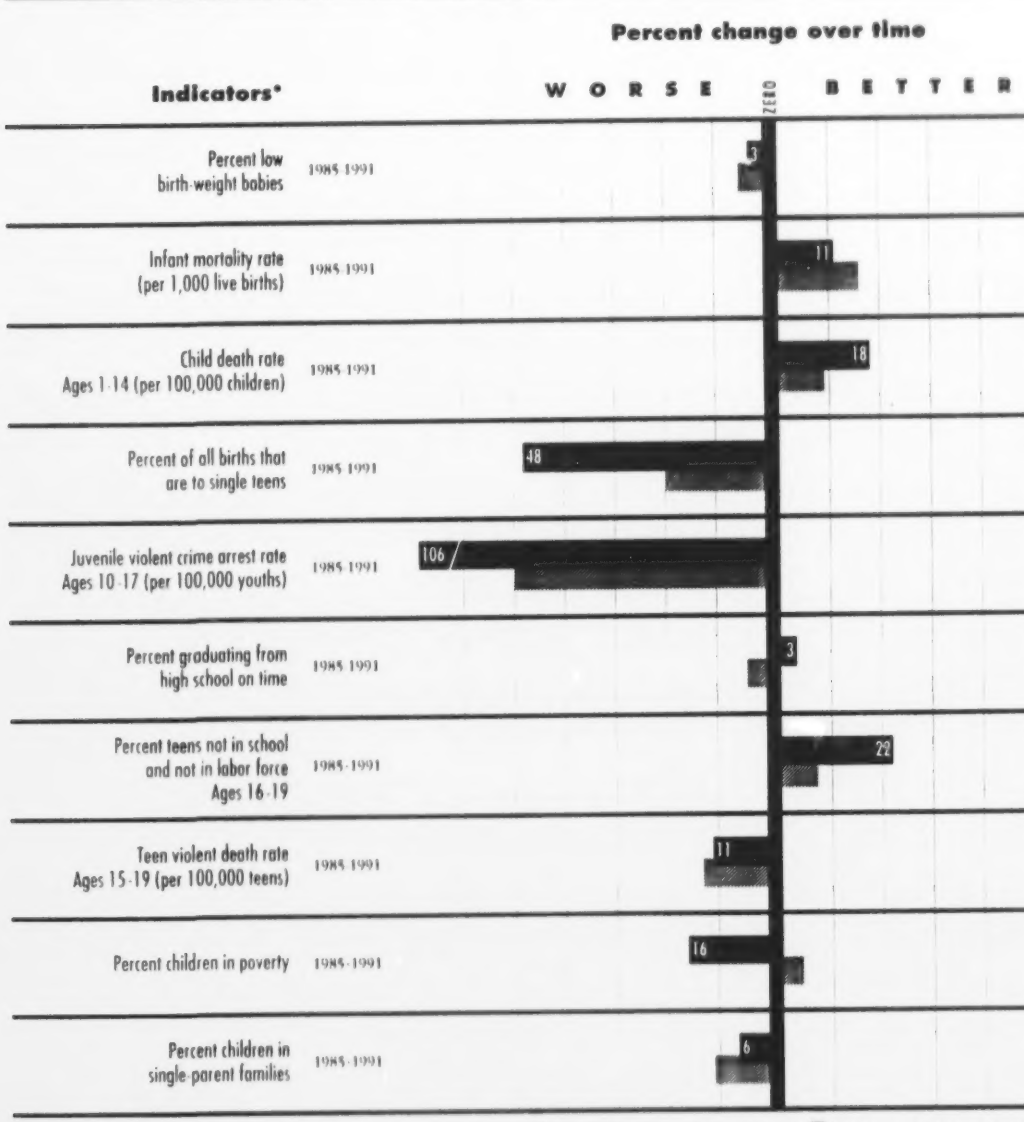


*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Oklahoma

OK

National Composite Rank [35]



Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	State	6.4	6.6	[21]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	10.9	9.6	[37]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	41.6	34.2	[38]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	6.8	10.0	[35]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	165	339	[27]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	72.6	74.9	[18]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	9.2	7.2	[48]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	79.0	87.4	[40]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	18.8	21.7	[35]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	State	20.4	21.7	[19]
		National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Population under age 18	724,130	Percent population under age 18	25.5%	Median income of families with children in 1991	$34,723
Minority population under age 18	91,442	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	12.6%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	37.2%
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	36,776	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	7.0%	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	75.2%
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	12.5%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	97,601	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	59.1%	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	11.9%
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	142,823	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	76.9%	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0.6%
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	132,101	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	54.3%		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	449,247	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	62.0%	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	33,177	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	4.6%		

* *Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.*

Oregon

OR

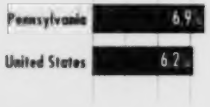
National Composite Rank [16]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	4	State	5.1	4.9	[3]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	26	State	9.9	7.3	[7]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	5	State	29.3	27.9	[18]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	41	State	6.0	8.5	[28]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	19	State	234	280	[20]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	7	State	74.7	69.7	[31]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	19	State	3.6	4.2	[20]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	7	State	73.3	68.2	[23]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	19	State	17.8	14.3	[15]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	0	State	21.6	21.6	[18]
			National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Population under age 18	[2,794,810]	Percent population under age 18	[23.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$35,652]
Minority population under age 18	[444,116]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[15.9%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[36.5%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[136,203]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[6.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[69.2%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[7.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[373,297]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[56.4%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[7.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[558,419]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[73.3%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.9%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[494,654]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[51.9%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[1,654,671]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[59.2%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[100,727]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.6%]		



* *Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.*

Pennsylvania

PA

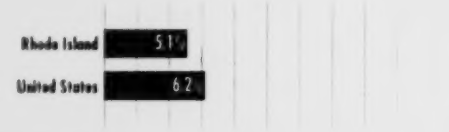
National Composite Rank [23]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	State	6.6	7.3	[32]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	11.0	9.1	[30]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	30.9	27.7	[15]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	7.7	9.0	[30]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	388	367	[34]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	78.7	75.4	[17]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	4.6	3.7	[18]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	46.3	49.1	[7]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	19.2	16.2	[21]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	State	20.2	21.1	[15]
		National	22.7	25.1	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Population under age 18	[225,690]	Percent population under age 18	[22.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$36,981]
Minority population under age 18	[34,694]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[15.4%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[24.3%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[25,970]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[16.3%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[79.8%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[33,629]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[59.2%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[48,657]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[78.8%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[43,649]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[54.4%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[143,436]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[63.5%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[6,746]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.0%]		



* *Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135.*

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Rhode Island

National Composite Rank [13]

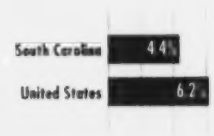
Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)	Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	3	State	6.3	6.0	[16]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	7	State	8.2	8.0	[16]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	8	State	23.5	25.4	[12]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	14	State	7.2	8.3	[25]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	80	State	301	542	[44]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	1	State	69.7	69.3	[34]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	50	State	5.0	2.5	[4]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	1	State	38.7	38.1	[4]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	23	State	18.1	14.0	[13]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991	7	State	22.5	20.8	[13]
			National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

National Rank is based on most recent available data

▒ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Population under age 18	[920,207]	Percent population under age 18	[26.4%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$30,512]
Minority population under age 18	[365,577]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[39.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[31.9%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[23,346]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[51.0%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[14.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[144,048]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[66.5%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[14.9%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[199,316]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[78.0%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[188,581]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[61.5%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[609,135]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[66.1%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[47,148]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[5.1%]		



* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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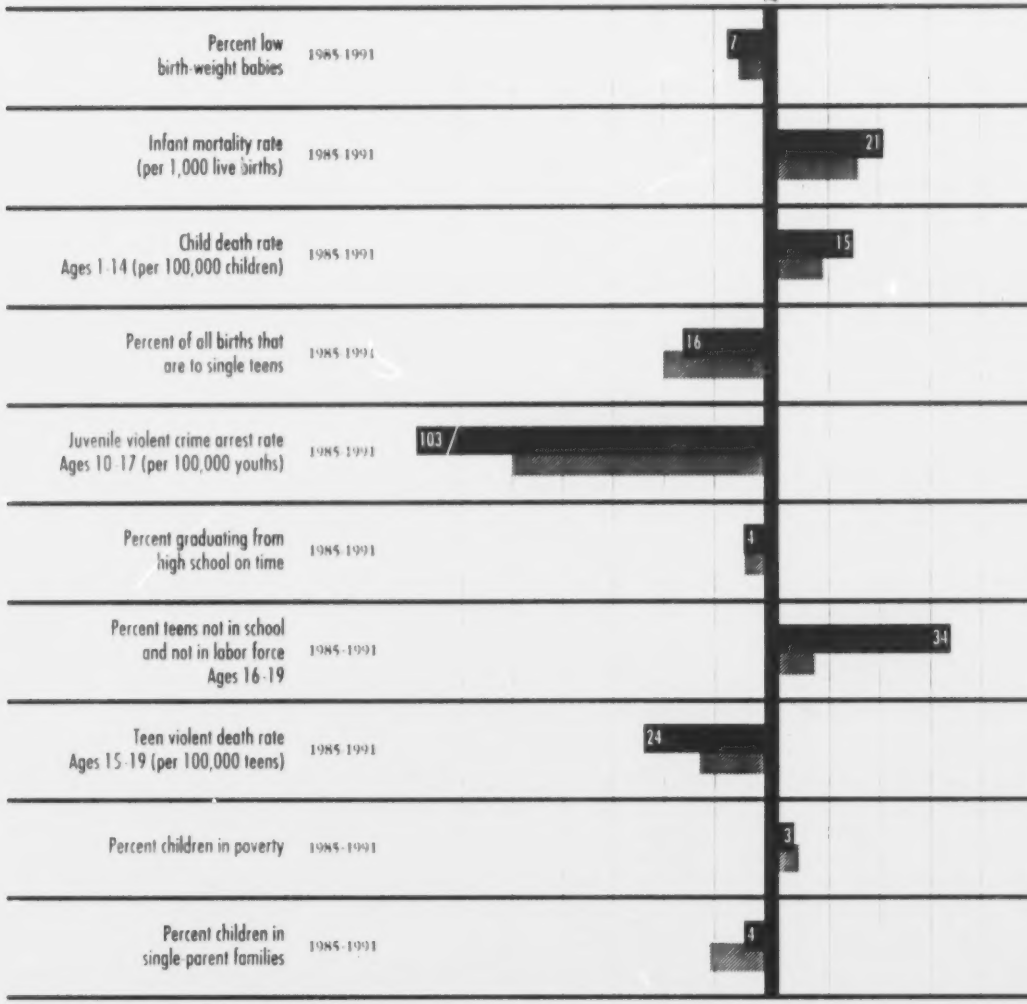
South Carolina

SC

National Composite Rank [44]



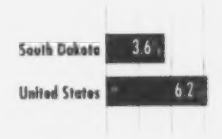
Indicators*		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	State	8.6	9.2	[48]
		National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	14.2	11.3	[47]
		National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	37.9	32.4	[31]
		National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	10.7	12.4	[48]
		National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	127	258	[18]
		National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	63.6	60.9	[46]
		National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	6.8	4.5	[22]
		National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	71.1	88.0	[41]
		National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	24.7	23.9	[41]
		National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	State	26.4	27.5	[38]
		National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Population under age 18	198,462	Percent population under age 18	28.5%	Median income of families with children in 1991	$31,587
Minority population under age 18	27,548	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	13.9%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	42.0%
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	5,849	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	4.1%	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	66.3%
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	11.8%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	31,934	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	71.3%	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	11.6%
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	37,984	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	81.8%	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	1.5%
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	43,328	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	65.0%		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	139,725	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	70.2%		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	6,751	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	3.4%		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



* *Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.*

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South Dakota

SD

National Composite Rank [19]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	2	State	5.5	5.4	[7]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	5	State	9.9	9.4	[34]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	28	State	27.9	35.8	[45]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	43	State	5.8	8.2	[20]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	16	State	97	112	[8]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	6	State	83.7	78.3	[10]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	50	State	6.0	3.0	[9]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	7	State	66.0	70.6	[25]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	19	State	21.1	17.1	[23]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	44	State	14.1	20.3	[10]
			National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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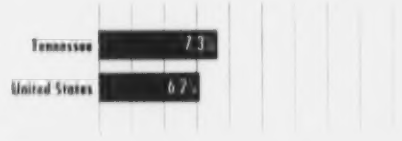
■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Population under age 18	1,216,604	Percent population under age 18	24.9%	Median income of families with children in 1991	$27,989
Minority population under age 18	273,084	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	22.4%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	29.0%
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	28,694	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	3.2%	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	49.9%
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	11.7%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	181,078	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	62.9%	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	10.8%
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	269,968	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	74.5%	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	1.4%
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	230,300	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	57.6%		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	762,490	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	62.7%	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	53,829	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	4.4%		



* *Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.*

Tennessee

TN

National Composite Rank [43]

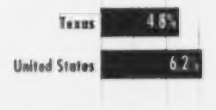
Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)	Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	12	State	7.9	8.8	[47]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	12	State	11.4	10.0	[39]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	15	State	41.1	34.9	[39]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	26	State	9.0	11.3	[42]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	42	State	235	334	[25]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	4	State	66.1	68.7	[37]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	20	State	7.2	5.7	[37]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	21	State	67.3	81.3	[38]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	4	State	26.8	25.8	[46]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	33	State	24.5	32.6	[49]
			National	22.7	25.1	

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Population under age 18	[4,835,839]	Percent population under age 18	[28.5%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$30,596]
Minority population under age 18	[2,364,009]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[48.9%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[29.7%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[974,282]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[28.2%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[49.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[22.5%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[675,110]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[58.2%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[24.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[861,999]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[72.1%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[886,056]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[53.3%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[2,819,313]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[58.3%]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[216,707]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.5%]		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



* *Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.*

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Texas

TX

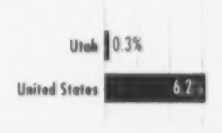
National Composite Rank [28]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991		State 6.8 National 6.8	7.1 7.1	[27]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		State 9.8 National 10.6	7.7 8.9	[14]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991		State 36.3 National 33.8	32.8 30.7	[33]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991		State 6.3 National 7.5	6.3 9.0	[3]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991		State 177 National 305	346 457	[30]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991		State 65.1 National 71.6	67.0 68.8	[41]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991		State 7.2 National 5.3	5.1 5.0	[31]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991		State 80.3 National 62.8	81.1 71.1	[37]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		State 22.7 National 20.8	24.1 20.0	[42]
Percent children in single parent families	1985-1991		State 20.7 National 22.7	22.8 25.1	[25]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Population under age 18	[627,444]	Percent population under age 18	[36.4%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$35,143]
Minority population under age 18	[60,368]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[9.6%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[46.5%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[25,434]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[67.4%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[9.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[76,115]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[57.0%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[13.8%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[84,456]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[76.2%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.5%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[106,799]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[52.2%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[372,839]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[59.4%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[14,651]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[2.3%]		



*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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Utah

UT

National Composite Rank [7]

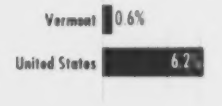
Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (most recent available data)
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	6	State	5.7	6.0	[16]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	36	State	9.6	6.1	[2]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	14	State	34.6	29.7	[22]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	68	State	3.2	5.4	[1]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	32	State	263	347	[31]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	5	State	79.0	74.7	[19]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	5	State	5.8	5.5	[35]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	27	State	65.4	47.8	[6]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	14	State	14.1	12.1	[4]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	8	State	13.7	14.8	[2]
			National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

■ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Population under age 18	143,083	Percent population under age 18	25.4%	Median income of families with children in 1991	$37,401
Minority population under age 18	3,307	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	2.3%	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	39.8%
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	3,212	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	3.1%	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	82.5%
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	6.8%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	22,573	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	66.0%	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	5.5%
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	31,859	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	82.2%	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0.8%
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	30,707	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	61.9%		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	99,399	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	69.2%		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	4,583	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	3.2%		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. *See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155*

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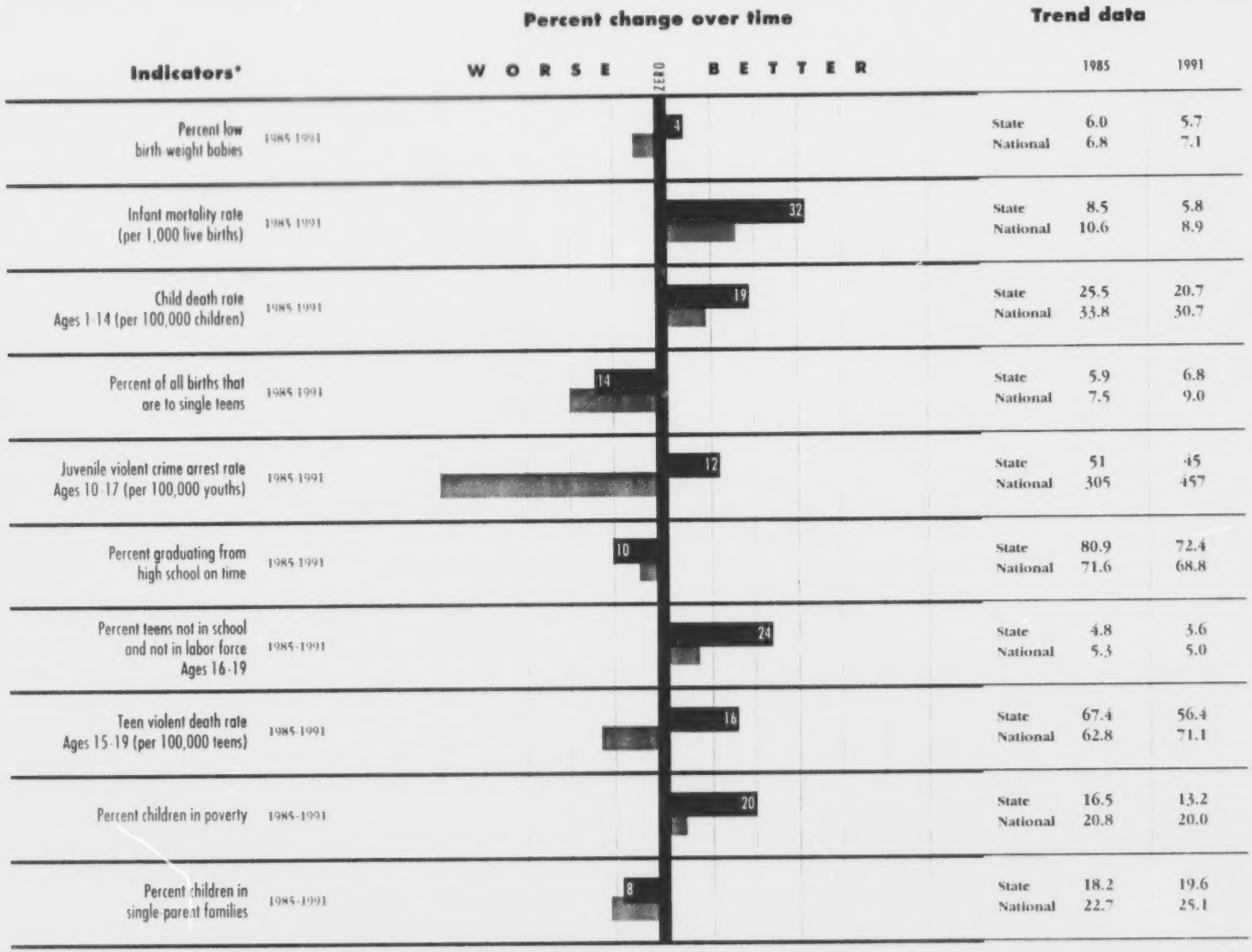
Vermont

VT

National Composite Rank [3]

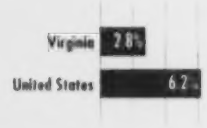


See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Population under age 18	[1,504,738]	Percent population under age 18	[24.3%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$39,217]
Minority population under age 18	[430,066]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[28.6%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[28.9%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[74,634]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[7.0%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[63.2%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[12.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[240,627]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[63.7%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[9.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[329,519]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.9%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[1.7%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[310,977]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[58.8%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[977,264]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[65.0%]		
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[65,579]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4.4%]		

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods



* *Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.*

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Virginia

VA

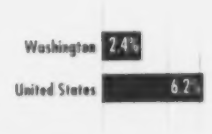
National Composite Rank [24]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data	1985	1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	3		State National	7.0 6.8	7.2 7.1	[29]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		14	State National	11.5 10.6	9.9 8.9	[38]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991		7	State National	29.7 33.8	27.8 30.7	[17]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	13		State National	7.2 7.5	8.1 9.0	[19]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	43		State National	150 305	214 457	[13]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	5		State National	73.3 71.6	69.5 68.8	[32]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991		28	State National	4.5 5.3	3.3 5.0	[13]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	21		State National	52.9 62.8	63.9 71.1	[18]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		6	State National	15.3 20.8	14.4 20.0	[16]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	17		State National	19.9 22.7	23.3 25.1	[28]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 255

Outlined bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Population under age 18	[1,261,387]	Percent population under age 18	[25.9%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$38,786]
Minority population under age 18	[223,443]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[17.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[40.7%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[78,267]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[8.8%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[79.3%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[8.0%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[172,612]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[57.0%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[12.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[239,170]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[76.1%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[230,702]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[52.3%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[758,004]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[60.2%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[94,261]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[6.3%]		



*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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Washington

WA

National Composite Rank [14]

Indicators*	Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	State	5.3	5.1	[5]
	3	National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	State	10.7	7.5	[10]
	30	National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	State	35.7	23.6	[8]
	34	National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	State	6.0	7.6	[14]
	28	National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	State	166	342	[28]
	106	National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	State	75.5	69.8	[30]
	8	National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	State	3.2	6.6	[45]
	102	National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	State	58.1	63.1	[17]
	9	National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	State	15.9	12.5	[6]
	22	National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	State	20.2	20.7	[11]
	2	National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

National Rank is based on most recent available data.

Population under age 18	443,577	Percent population under age 18	24.7%
Minority population under age 18	21,497	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	4.8%
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	9,129	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	2.7%
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	45,818	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	48.4%
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	85,771	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	59.8%
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	57,670	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	44.7%
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	220,147	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	49.6%
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	16,242	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	3.7%

Median income of families with children in 1991	$25,490
Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	21.2%
AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	57.1%
Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	14.4%
Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	7.6%
Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	2.5%

Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods

*Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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West Virginia

WV

National Composite Rank [27]

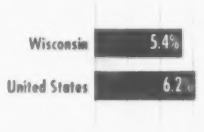
Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	1	State	6.9	6.8	[23]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	23	State	10.7	8.2	[20]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	5	State	29.2	30.7	[25]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	36	State	7.3	9.8	[33]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	37	State	54	74	[3]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	4	State	75.1	78.3	[10]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	29	State	8.4	6.0	[42]
			National	5.3	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	5	State	70.1	73.4	[30]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	14	State	30.7	26.4	[47]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	26	State	17.8	22.4	[23]
			National	22.7	25.1	

National Rank is based on most recent available data

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Population under age 18	[1,288,982]	Percent population under age 18	[26.4%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$39,399]
Minority population under age 18	[172,619]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[13.4%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[47.9%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[51,171]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[5.5%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[75.3%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[6.7%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[199,176]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[66.8%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[8.2%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[266,854]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[81.1%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.8%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[271,543]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[62.1%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[885,552]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[68.6%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[38,374]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.0%]		



* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155.

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Wisconsin

WI

National Composite Rank [11]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← 0 → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank (National Rank is based on most recent available data)
Percent low birth weight babies	1985-1991	-15		State 5.3 National 6.8	6.1 7.1	[18]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991		9	State 9.1 National 10.6	8.3 8.9	[21]
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	-6		State 27.8 National 33.8	29.5 30.7	[21]
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	-23		State 6.8 National 7.5	8.3 9.0	[25]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	-46		State 235 National 305	343 457	[29]
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	-6		State 85.3 National 71.6	79.9 68.8	[7]
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991		53	State 4.7 National 5.3	2.2 5.0	[2]
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	-14		State 55.0 National 62.8	62.5 71.1	[16]
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991		22	State 16.3 National 20.8	12.7 20.0	[8]
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	-2		State 20.4 National 22.7	20.9 25.1	[14]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 135

Shaded bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Population under age 18	[135,525]	Percent population under age 18	[29.9%]	Median income of families with children in 1991	[$35,832]
Minority population under age 18	[15,851]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[11.7%]	Percent of mother-headed families receiving child support or alimony in 1991	[38.6%]
Children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3,940]	Percent children ages 5-17 who do not speak English at home	[3.9%]	AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty line in 1993	[62.0%]
				Percent of children without health insurance in 1991	[9.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child under age 6	[17,884]	Percent women with youngest child under age 6 who are in the labor force	[60.7%]	Percent of children living in overcrowded housing	[8.4%]
Women in labor force with youngest child ages 6-17	[26,620]	Percent women with youngest child ages 6-17 who are in the labor force	[77.2%]	Percent of children living in houses without complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	[0.6%]
Children under age 6 with both or only parent in the labor force	[24,675]	Percent children under age 6 with both or only parent in labor force	[57.0%]		
Children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[87,171]	Percent children under age 18 with both or only parent in the labor force	[64.5%]	Percent of children living in severely distressed neighborhoods	
Children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[4,150]	Percent children under age 18 who are not living with a parent	[3.1%]	Wyoming 0.2%	
				United States 6.2%	

* Statistics are based on 1990 data unless otherwise indicated. See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

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Wyoming

WY

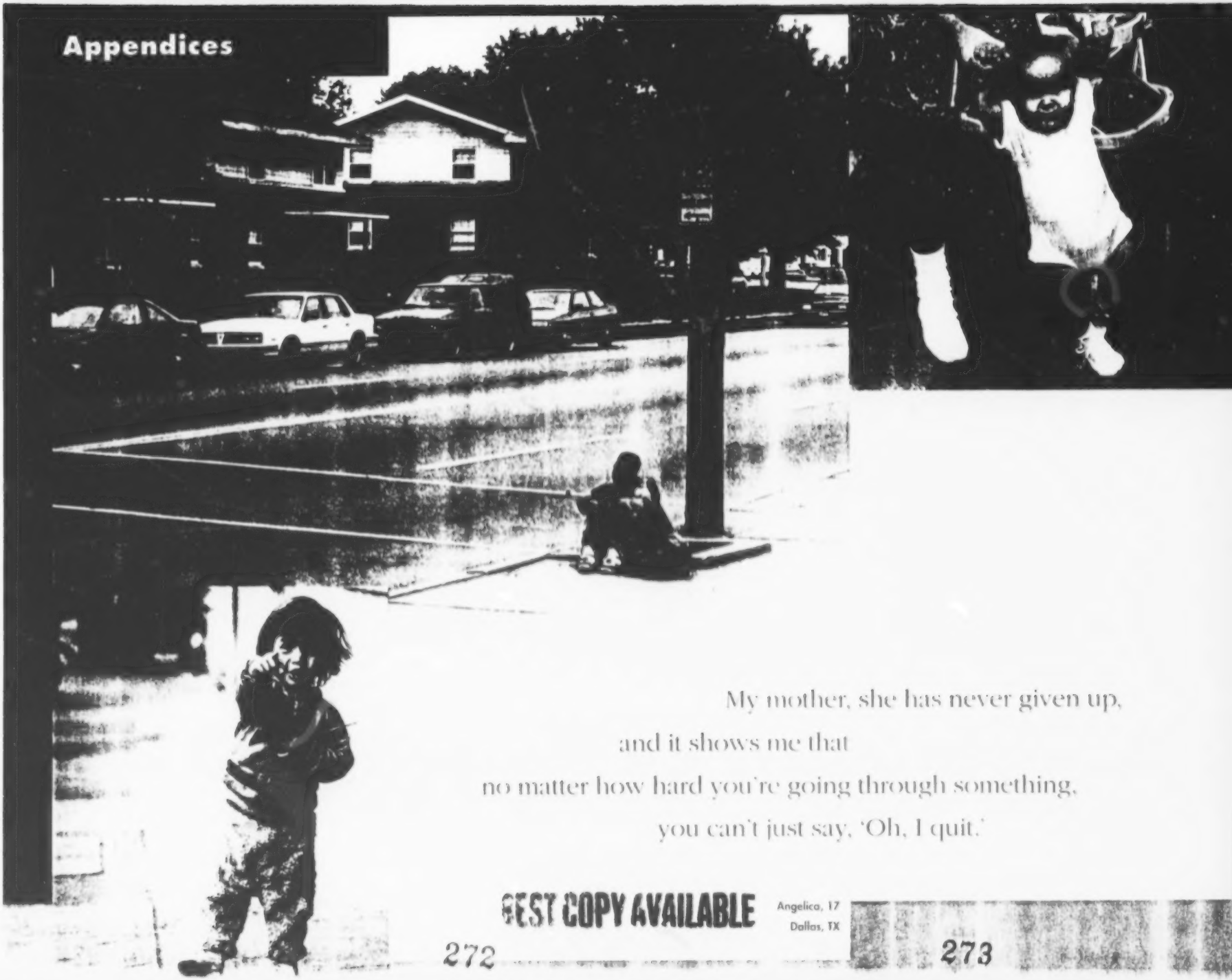
National Composite Rank [12]

Indicators*		Percent change over time (WORSE ← ZERO → BETTER)		Trend data 1985	Trend data 1991	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	1985-1991	1	State	7.1	7.0	[26]
			National	6.8	7.1	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1985-1991	35	State	12.2	7.9	[15]
			National	10.6	8.9	
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1985-1991	29	State	44.7	31.8	[27]
			National	33.8	30.7	
Percent of all births that are to single teens	1985-1991	68	State	4.9	8.2	[20]
			National	7.5	9.0	
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)	1985-1991	26	State	69	87	[5]
			National	305	457	
Percent graduating from high school on time	1985-1991	6	State	80.9	85.7	[2]
			National	71.6	68.8	
Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19	1985-1991	41	State	5.9	5.5	[15]
			National	5.5	5.0	
Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1985-1991	6	State	100.0	105.6	[49]
			National	62.8	71.1	
Percent children in poverty	1985-1991	14	State	14.7	12.6	[7]
			National	20.8	20.0	
Percent children in single-parent families	1985-1991	22	State	14.5	17.7	[6]
			National	22.7	25.1	

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 155

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

National Rank is based on most recent available data.



My mother, she has never given up,
and it shows me that
no matter how hard you're going through something,
you can't just say, 'Oh, I quit.'

Angelica, 17
Dallas, TX

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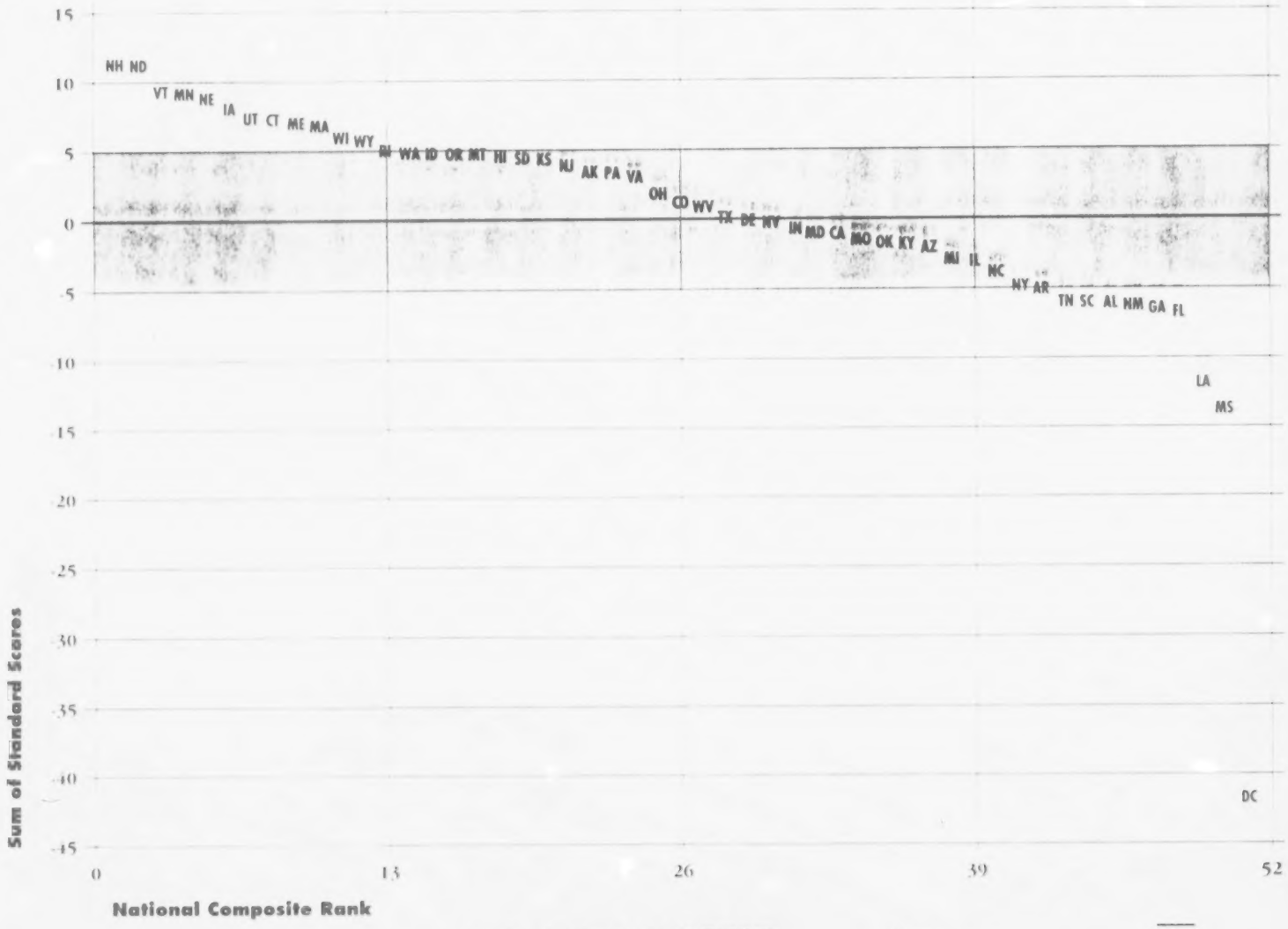
KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the ten KIDS COUNT measures of child well-being. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower overall than another state, this chart shows the distance among states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact state mean on each indicator, then the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero.



This chart lists the states in rank order by each of the ten KIDS COUNT indicators based on the most recent data available. This chart allows the reader to compare the relative performance of states on each individual measure. The highest/best rank is one (1); the lowest/worst rank is fifty-one (51). Whenever there is a tie of two or more states, each state is assigned the same higher/better rank.

Percent low birth-weight babies
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	4.7	27	New Mexico	7.1
2	North Dakota	4.8	27	Texas	7.1
3	New Hampshire	4.9	29	Kentucky	7.2
3	Oregon	4.9	29	Nevada	7.2
5	Washington	5.1	29	Virginia	7.2
6	Minnesota	5.3	32	Pennsylvania	7.3
7	Maine	5.4	33	Florida	7.4
7	South Dakota	5.4	33	New Jersey	7.4
9	Montana	5.6	35	Missouri	7.5
9	Nebraska	5.6	35	Ohio	7.5
11	Iowa	5.7	37	Illinois	7.8
11	Vermont	5.7	37	Michigan	7.8
13	California	5.8	39	Delaware	7.9
13	Idaho	5.8	39	New York	7.9
15	Massachusetts	5.9	41	Maryland	8.1
16	Rhode Island	6.0	42	Arkansas	8.2
16	Utah	6.0	42	Colorado	8.2
18	Wisconsin	6.1	44	North Carolina	8.4
19	Kansas	6.2	45	Georgia	8.6
20	Arizona	6.4	46	Alabama	8.7
21	Oklahoma	6.6	47	Tennessee	8.8
22	Indiana	6.7	48	South Carolina	9.2
23	Hawaii	6.8	49	Louisiana	9.4
23	West Virginia	6.8	50	Mississippi	9.7
25	Connecticut	6.9	51	District of Columbia	15.4
26	Wyoming	7.0			

Infant mortality rate
(per 1,000 live births)
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	5.8	26	Alaska	8.9
2	New Hampshire	6.1	26	Kentucky	8.9
2	Utah	6.1	29	Florida	9.0
4	Massachusetts	6.6	30	Indiana	9.1
5	Maine	6.7	30	Pennsylvania	9.1
6	Montana	7.0	32	Maryland	9.2
7	Oregon	7.3	32	Nevada	9.2
8	Hawaii	7.4	34	Ohio	9.4
8	Connecticut	7.4	34	New York	9.4
10	Minnesota	7.5	34	South Dakota	9.4
10	Washington	7.5	37	Oklahoma	9.6
12	California	7.6	38	Virginia	9.9
12	Nebraska	7.6	39	Tennessee	10.0
14	Texas	7.7	40	Arkansas	10.2
15	Wyoming	7.9	40	Missouri	10.2
16	Rhode Island	8.0	42	Michigan	10.4
16	Iowa	8.0	43	Louisiana	10.5
18	New Mexico	8.1	44	Illinois	10.7
18	North Dakota	8.1	45	North Carolina	10.8
20	West Virginia	8.2	46	Alabama	11.2
21	Wisconsin	8.3	47	South Carolina	11.3
22	Colorado	8.4	48	Georgia	11.4
23	Arizona	8.6	48	Mississippi	11.4
24	Idaho	8.7	50	Delaware	11.8
24	New Jersey	8.7	51	District of Columbia	21.0
26	Kansas	8.9			

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States in Rank Order by Indicator

Child death rate
Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	18.9	27	Wyoming	31.8
2	Massachusetts	19.3	27	Indiana	31.8
3	Vermont	20.7	29	Maryland	32.0
4	Maine	21.5	30	Michigan	32.1
5	Hawaii	22.6	31	South Carolina	32.4
5	North Dakota	22.6	31	Montana	32.4
7	Minnesota	23.0	33	Texas	32.8
8	Washington	23.6	34	Nevada	32.9
9	Connecticut	23.7	35	Kansas	33.5
10	New Jersey	24.6	36	Arizona	33.6
11	Delaware	24.8	36	Illinois	33.6
12	Rhode Island	25.4	38	Oklahoma	34.2
13	Iowa	26.6	39	Tennessee	34.9
14	Ohio	27.2	40	Florida	35.1
15	Pennsylvania	27.7	41	Louisiana	35.3
15	Colorado	27.7	42	Idaho	35.5
17	Virginia	27.8	43	Georgia	35.6
18	Oregon	27.9	44	North Carolina	35.7
19	Nebraska	28.5	45	South Dakota	35.8
20	California	28.9	46	New Mexico	36.9
21	Wisconsin	29.5	47	Kentucky	37.0
22	Utah	29.7	48	Alabama	37.6
23	New York	30.2	49	Mississippi	41.1
24	Alaska	30.3	50	Arkansas	44.3
25	West Virginia	30.7	51	District of Columbia	55.4
26	Missouri	31.3			

Percent of all births that are to single teens
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	5.4	25	Wisconsin	8.3
1	New Hampshire	5.4	28	Oregon	8.5
3	Texas	6.3	29	Nevada	8.7
4	North Dakota	6.6	30	Pennsylvania	9.0
4	Minnesota	6.6	31	Michigan	9.1
6	Idaho	6.7	32	Kentucky	9.3
7	Vermont	6.8	33	West Virginia	9.8
7	Massachusetts	6.8	34	Delaware	9.9
9	Connecticut	6.9	35	Oklahoma	10.0
10	Alaska	7.0	36	Florida	10.2
10	New Jersey	7.0	37	Missouri	10.3
12	Nebraska	7.3	37	Indiana	10.3
13	New York	7.5	39	Illinois	10.5
14	Washington	7.6	40	Ohio	10.6
15	Iowa	7.8	41	Arizona	11.1
15	Hawaii	7.8	42	Tennessee	11.3
17	Colorado	8.0	43	North Carolina	11.5
17	California	8.0	44	Arkansas	11.9
19	Virginia	8.1	45	Georgia	12.0
20	Wyoming	8.2	45	Alabama	12.0
20	Maine	8.2	47	New Mexico	12.2
20	Maryland	8.2	48	South Carolina	12.4
20	Kansas	8.2	49	Louisiana	13.3
20	South Dakota	8.2	50	Mississippi	16.2
25	Rhode Island	8.3	51	District of Columbia	16.5
25	Montana	8.3			

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	45	27	Oklahoma	339
2	North Dakota	59	28	Washington	342
3	West Virginia	74	29	Wisconsin	343
4	New Hampshire	79	30	Texas	346
5	Wyoming	87	31	Utah	347
6	Montana	88	32	Idaho	352
7	Maine	107	33	New Mexico	357
8	South Dakota	112	34	Pennsylvania	367
9	Nebraska	114	35	Michigan	373
10	Iowa	157	36	North Carolina	379
11	Alabama	190	37	Indiana	421
12	Minnesota	196	38	Delaware	459
13	Virginia	214	39	Connecticut	460
13	Alaska	214	40	Louisiana	483
15	Hawaii	248	41	Colorado	489
16	Arkansas	249	42	Massachusetts	493
17	Mississippi	255	43	Arizona	506
18	South Carolina	258	44	Rhode Island	542
18	Kentucky	258	45	Missouri	558
20	Oregon	280	46	Maryland	620
21	Georgia	285	47	California	645
22	Nevada	307	48	New Jersey	710
23	Ohio	320	49	Florida	757
24	Kansas	322	50	New York	963
25	Illinois	334	51	District of Columbia	1,437
25	Tennessee	334			

Percent graduating from high school on time
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Minnesota	88.3	27	Alaska	72.3
2	Wyoming	85.7	28	Missouri	71.0
3	North Dakota	85.6	29	Maryland	70.4
4	Montana	85.5	30	Washington	69.8
5	Nebraska	84.0	31	Oregon	69.7
6	Connecticut	81.8	32	Virginia	69.5
7	Wisconsin	79.9	33	Michigan	69.4
8	New Jersey	79.5	34	Rhode Island	69.3
9	Iowa	79.4	35	Kentucky	69.0
10	South Dakota	78.3	36	Delaware	68.9
10	West Virginia	78.3	37	Tennessee	68.7
12	Massachusetts	77.5	38	Arizona	68.2
13	Kansas	77.2	39	North Carolina	67.3
14	Arkansas	76.7	39	Alabama	67.3
15	Maine	76.3	41	Texas	67.0
16	Idaho	75.7	42	Hawaii	65.1
17	Pennsylvania	75.4	43	Georgia	62.7
18	Oklahoma	74.9	44	California	61.9
19	Utah	74.7	45	Mississippi	61.0
20	New Hampshire	74.3	46	South Carolina	60.9
21	Ohio	74.1	47	New York	59.1
22	Indiana	73.7	48	New Mexico	57.0
23	Nevada	73.2	49	Florida	56.4
24	Illinois	73.0	50	Louisiana	56.0
25	Colorado	72.5	51	District of Columbia	50.6
26	Vermont	72.4			

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force
Ages 16-19
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	North Dakota	2.1	27	Maryland	4.9
2	Wisconsin	2.2	28	Alabama	5.0
3	Kansas	2.3	28	Arkansas	5.0
4	Rhode Island	2.5	28	Alaska	5.0
5	Minnesota	2.7	31	Texas	5.1
6	Iowa	2.8	31	New York	5.1
7	Connecticut	2.9	33	Hawaii	5.2
7	Maine	2.9	34	Delaware	5.4
9	South Dakota	3.0	35	Utah	5.5
10	Nebraska	3.1	36	Montana	5.6
10	Massachusetts	3.1	37	Kentucky	5.7
10	Idaho	3.1	37	Tennessee	5.7
13	Virginia	3.3	37	California	5.7
14	Colorado	3.4	40	Illinois	5.8
15	Missouri	3.5	40	Georgia	5.8
15	Wyoming	3.5	42	West Virginia	6.0
17	Vermont	3.6	43	Nevada	6.3
18	Pennsylvania	3.7	44	Florida	6.5
19	Ohio	3.8	45	Washington	6.6
20	New Hampshire	4.2	45	Michigan	6.6
20	Oregon	4.2	47	New Mexico	6.8
22	South Carolina	4.5	48	Oklahoma	7.2
23	Arizona	4.6	48	Mississippi	7.2
23	New Jersey	4.6	50	Louisiana	7.3
25	Indiana	4.7	51	District of Columbia	16.1
26	North Carolina	4.8			

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States in Rank Order by Indicator

Teen violent death rate
Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Hawaii	31.5	27	Maine	71.8
2	Delaware	34.9	28	North Carolina	72.3
3	New Jersey	37.3	29	Montana	72.4
4	Rhode Island	38.1	30	West Virginia	73.4
5	Massachusetts	45.7	31	Kansas	73.8
6	Utah	47.8	32	Illinois	73.9
7	Pennsylvania	49.1	33	Indiana	75.9
8	Minnesota	49.3	34	Michigan	77.0
9	New Hampshire	52.9	35	Georgia	78.0
10	Ohio	54.8	36	California	80.8
11	Nebraska	56.3	37	Texas	81.1
11	Connecticut	56.3	38	Tennessee	81.3
13	Vermont	56.4	39	Arizona	83.5
14	North Dakota	60.0	40	Oklahoma	87.4
15	New York	61.5	41	South Carolina	88.0
16	Wisconsin	62.5	42	Missouri	90.0
17	Washington	63.1	43	Alabama	91.9
18	Virginia	63.9	44	Nevada	93.5
19	Iowa	64.8	45	New Mexico	94.0
20	Idaho	65.5	46	Louisiana	94.8
21	Maryland	66.7	47	Arkansas	95.5
22	Florida	66.9	48	Mississippi	98.6
23	Oregon	68.2	49	Wyoming	105.6
24	Kentucky	70.0	50	Alaska	112.8
25	South Dakota	70.6	51	District of Columbia	278.8
26	Colorado	71.2			

Percent children in poverty
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	8.7	27	Missouri	18.4
2	Connecticut	10.2	28	Minnesota	18.5
3	Delaware	11.7	29	Maine	18.7
4	Utah	12.1	30	North Carolina	18.9
5	Iowa	12.3	30	Indiana	18.9
6	Washington	12.5	32	Michigan	20.5
7	Wyoming	12.6	33	Montana	20.7
8	Wisconsin	12.7	34	Illinois	20.9
9	Vermont	13.2	35	California	21.7
10	New Jersey	13.4	35	Oklahoma	21.7
11	Kansas	13.9	37	Arizona	22.1
11	Alaska	13.9	38	New York	22.5
13	Rhode Island	14.0	39	Florida	22.9
14	Nevada	14.2	40	Kentucky	23.2
15	Oregon	14.3	41	South Carolina	23.9
16	Virginia	14.4	42	Texas	24.1
16	Nebraska	14.4	43	Georgia	24.3
18	Maryland	14.5	44	Alabama	24.6
19	North Dakota	15.5	45	Arkansas	24.9
20	Massachusetts	15.9	46	Tennessee	25.8
21	Pennsylvania	16.2	47	West Virginia	26.4
22	Idaho	17.0	48	New Mexico	28.7
23	South Dakota	17.1	49	District of Columbia	29.5
23	Colorado	17.1			
25	Ohio	17.3	50	Louisiana	32.8
26	Hawaii	17.4	51	Mississippi	33.9

Percent children in single-parent families
1991

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	North Dakota	14.4	25	Texas	22.8
2	Utah	14.8	28	Virginia	23.3
3	Idaho	15.1	29	Arizona	23.7
4	Iowa	16.0	30	New Jersey	23.8
5	Nebraska	16.3	31	California	24.3
6	Wyoming	17.7	33	Kentucky	24.8
7	New Hampshire	19.5	33	Nevada	24.9
8	Vermont	19.6	34	Arkansas	25.8
9	Hawaii	20.2	34	Colorado	25.8
10	South Dakota	20.3	34	Massachusetts	25.8
11	Kansas	20.7	37	North Carolina	26.1
11	Washington	20.7	38	Michigan	27.5
13	Rhode Island	20.8	38	South Carolina	27.5
14	Wisconsin	20.9	40	Indiana	27.7
15	Pennsylvania	21.1	41	Delaware	28.0
16	Connecticut	21.2	41	Maryland	28.0
17	Montana	21.3	43	Illinois	28.4
18	Oregon	21.6	43	Georgia	28.4
19	Oklahoma	21.7	45	Alabama	29.5
19	Maine	21.7	46	New York	29.8
21	Alaska	21.8	47	Florida	30.9
22	Minnesota	21.9	48	Louisiana	31.9
23	West Virginia	22.4	49	Tennessee	32.6
24	Ohio	22.5	50	Mississippi	34.9
25	Missouri	22.8	51	District of Columbia	57.3
25	New Mexico	22.8			

Appendix 3

This chart provides the rate for each of the ten KIDS COUNT indicators for the years between the base year and the most recent year of data and, where possible, the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's national rank by indicator for each year.

Percent low birth weight babies							Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)							Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)							Percent of all births that are to single teens							Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	12.6	13.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.2	36.6	42.0	36.5	36.3	35.2	38.5	37.6	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.6	11.7	11.5	12.0	106	96	88	117	137	178	190
45	46	45	43	45	46	46	46	49	47	46	48	46	46	36	46	37	38	34	48	48	47	46	47	44	47	45	45	11	10	8	11	11	12	11
5,469 births							705 deaths							312 deaths							7,526 births							NA						
4.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	9.2	10.5	8.9	56.2	47.8	52.9	45.5	45.9	41.4	30.3	4.6	5.0	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.3	7.0	209	217	165	184	199	212	214
2	1	1	5	1	1	1	30	33	34	44	20	42	26	51	51	51	51	50	49	24	4	5	9	7	7	6	10	26	26	17	18	15	15	13
544 births							104 deaths							44 deaths							820 births							NA						
6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.6	40.3	45.0	40.7	42.7	39.1	33.0	33.6	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.5	10.2	11.1	280	288	300	314	382	446	506
19	18	19	20	20	20	20	17	15	20	25	20	23	23	41	48	45	50	46	35	36	36	36	37	38	36	39	41	38	39	39	38	40	41	43
4,367 births							584 deaths							269 deaths							7,560 births							NA						
8.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	11.6	10.3	10.3	10.7	10.2	9.2	10.2	42.7	45.3	39.6	39.0	45.0	38.0	44.3	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.6	11.1	11.8	11.9	95	100	108	118	150	200	249
45	40	39	46	45	44	42	40	28	33	35	34	28	40	45	49	43	42	49	47	50	44	45	45	44	45	47	44	9	11	11	12	13	14	16
2,904 births							363 deaths							215 deaths							4,206 births							NA						
6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	9.5	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.6	33.3	31.9	32.2	31.5	30.5	30.3	28.9	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.7	8.0	402	415	431	482	565	625	645
16	17	17	15	17	14	13	13	7	14	12	12	9	12	29	20	19	23	15	28	20	21	21	19	20	22	20	17	45	45	45	45	47	47	47
35,465 births							4,623 deaths							1,857 deaths							49,011 births							NA						
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	305	310	319	347	385	429	457
292,230 births							36,766 deaths							15,693 deaths							368,451 births							NA						

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent graduating from high school on time							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
64.3	67.4	70.2	74.9	69.0	65.9	67.3	
44	40	36	23	35	39	39	
39,042 graduates							
64.9	68.3	66.7	65.5	62.2	70.6	72.3	
43	38	42	43	44	30	27	
5,458 graduates							
66.0	64.7	64.4	61.1	64.9	68.5	68.2	
41	43	46	48	40	35	38	
31,282 graduates							
77.7	78.0	77.5	77.2	77.0	76.4	76.7	
17	16	18	17	15	19	14	
25,668 graduates							
66.8	66.7	66.1	65.9	64.4	63.1	61.9	
39	42	43	42	42	43	44	
234,164 graduates							
71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	
2,237,482 graduates							

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
11.1	11.0	8.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.0
50	50	49	39	42	41	28
NA						
7.7	7.3	5.8	5.0	4.6	5.3	5.0
44	44	37	34	26	30	28
NA						
5.0	6.2	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.5	4.6
26	41	34	28	38	35	23
NA						
8.2	7.4	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.0
46	45	41	37	35	30	28
NA						
4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.4	5.7
14	20	22	21	23	32	37
NA						
5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
NA						

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
73.3	84.6	87.7	74.4	75.5	101.7	91.9
39	44	46	29	33	48	43
284 deaths						
104.9	119.0	85.4	97.5	153.8	96.9	112.8
51	51	43	48	50	44	50
44 deaths						
85.4	95.6	83.8	87.0	86.6	75.1	83.5
47	47	42	44	43	32	39
212 deaths						
81.3	75.0	88.4	83.6	94.7	80.7	95.5
46	28	48	41	47	39	47
169 deaths						
68.7	75.8	71.5	72.4	79.4	72.4	80.8
31	30	28	25	38	23	36
1,608 deaths						
62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1
12,199 deaths						

Percent children in poverty						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
30.8	31.7	31.0	30.4	29.4	26.7	24.6
49	50	49	49	49	47	44
NA						
11.9	12.6	12.4	12.8	14.0	14.5	13.9
2	4	4	9	13	16	11
NA						
21.3	20.7	20.0	19.6	20.8	20.8	22.1
34	32	31	33	36	33	37
NA						
28.7	28.4	29.6	28.5	27.6	26.4	24.9
47	46	47	48	47	46	45
NA						
21.1	20.9	20.5	20.5	20.3	21.2	21.7
32	34	35	35	35	35	35
NA						
20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0
NA						

Percent children in single-parent families						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
28.6	30.7	32.6	32.9	32.6	30.8	29.5
50	50	50	50	50	47	45
NA						
19.4	20.4	20.3	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.8
16	17	17	18	18	15	21
NA						
23.5	23.7	23.5	23.1	23.2	23.7	23.7
38	36	32	31	31	27	29
NA						
23.3	25.4	27.4	27.5	27.4	27.2	25.8
37	42	44	44	42	41	34
NA						
NA						
22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
NA						

Percent low birth-weight babies								Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)								Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)								Percent of all births that are to single teens								Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2		9.4	8.6	9.8	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.4		32.1	32.1	31.6	25.6	28.3	25.8	27.7		5.9	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.4	7.5	8.0		305	298	292	331	380	458	489	
42	42	43	40	41	42	42		12	4	26	24	15	23	22		26	24	17	5	7	11	15		14	17	17	17	19	17	17		41	41	38	39	39	43	41	
4,409 births								451 deaths								195 deaths								4,323 births								NA							
6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.9		10.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	7.9	7.4		23.1	30.6	24.2	27.2	24.1	21.6	23.7		6.6	5.5	5.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.9		372	375	384	405	417	438	460	
24	23	23	24	24	21	25		21	9	11	17	16	9	8		2	14	3	7	2	3	9		22	8	7	15	9	9	9		43	43	44	43	44	40	39	
3,352 births								359 deaths								142 deaths								3,366 births								NA							
7.3	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9		14.8	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.1	11.8		42.7	32.0	32.5	29.7	34.8	36.8	24.8		9.7	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.3	9.9		272	250	265	269	360	446	459	
39	37	23	36	36	37	39		50	41	43	45	47	38	50		45	22	21	11	33	42	11		45	42	43	39	39	34	34		36	32	31	31	38	41	38	
882 births								132 deaths								33 deaths								1,106 births								NA							
13.3	12.2	13.5	14.3	15.9	15.1	15.4		20.8	21.1	19.3	23.2	22.9	20.7	21.0		32.4	33.3	37.7	41.1	40.9	51.3	55.4		16.3	15.8	15.6	16.7	17.2	16.7	16.5		1,008	993	1,038	1,096	1,257	1,413	1,437	
51	51	51	51	51	51	51		51	51	51	51	51	51	51		27	30	39	47	48	51	51		51	51	51	51	51	51	51		51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
1,805 births								247 deaths								51 deaths								1,946 births								NA							
7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4		11.3	11.0	10.6	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.0		42.0	40.7	40.9	42.1	37.8	36.9	35.1		8.4	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.6	9.9	10.2		480	528	550	592	644	726	757	
40	40	39	39	38	34	33		36	35	38	34	30	32	29		44	43	47	48	41	43	40		38	38	36	37	38	36	36		47	47	49	49	49	49	49	
14,382 births								1,740 deaths								829 deaths								19,806 births								NA							
8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.6		12.7	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.4	11.4		37.1	40.2	39.8	38.5	35.9	35.9	35.6		9.8	10.1	10.2	10.6	11.4	11.5	12.0		145	122	139	176	239	289	285	
47	47	47	47	47	47	45		47	47	48	50	49	50	48		37	41	44	41	36	39	43		46	46	45	44	46	45	45		16	14	14	15	23	24	21	
9,460 births								1,255 deaths								492 deaths								13,207 births								NA							
6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.8		8.8	9.3	8.9	7.2	8.3	6.7	7.4		26.0	27.9	27.5	22.3	29.5	26.1	22.6		6.2	6.1	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.8		189	208	214	223	220	223	248	
23	29	31	28	30	26	23		5	14	13	2	10	3	8		7	5	7	2	9	12	5		19	15	13	11	13	19	15		24	25	25	25	20	16	15	
1,353 births								147 deaths								51 deaths								1,554 births								NA							
5.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.8		10.4	11.3	10.4	8.8	9.7	8.7	8.7		35.5	33.1	38.2	39.6	38.2	34.5	35.5		3.8	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.7		214	226	218	248	299	347	352	
11	6	14	8	9	12	13		25	38	34	16	29	22	24		31	28	40	44	42	36	42		2	2	4	4	5	3	6		28	27	27	30	33	34	32	
972 births								146 deaths								89 deaths								1,120 births								NA							
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1		10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9		33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7		7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0		305	310	319	347	385	429	457	
292,230 births								36,766 deaths								15,693 deaths								368,451 births								NA							

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent graduating from high school on time							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
73.6	73.3	73.7	74.7	74.4	73.0	72.5	
29	29	27	24	22	24	25	
31,293 graduates							
82.4	89.8	80.5	84.9	87.1	78.5	81.8	
8	2	10	7	3	11	6	
27,290 graduates							
70.0	73.5	70.1	71.7	73.4	68.5	68.9	
34	28	37	33	25	35	36	
5,223 graduates							
57.4	58.5	55.5	58.2	55.3	56.6	50.6	
50	51	51	50	51	50	51	
3,369 graduates							
61.5	62.1	58.6	58.0	56.5	56.2	56.4	
49	49	50	51	50	51	49	
87,419 graduates							
63.1	62.6	62.5	61.0	59.8	60.8	62.7	
48	48	48	49	48	45	43	
60,088 graduates							
72.6	70.0	70.8	69.1	68.9	74.3	65.1	
31	34	35	38	36	23	42	
8,974 graduates							
78.5	79.6	78.8	75.4	76.2	76.7	75.7	
15	13	14	22	18	16	16	
11,961 graduates							
71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	
2,237,482 graduates							

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
4.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4
10	9	11	14	16	9	14
NA						
5.1	4.2	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.9
28	17	18	8	9	9	7
NA						
6.1	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	5.4
38	26	23	18	17	15	34
NA						
8.4	6.1	7.8	9.6	12.2	14.4	16.1
47	40	47	51	51	51	51
NA						
5.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.5
32	26	27	33	35	37	44
NA						
5.5	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.8
32	32	37	44	45	43	40
NA						
4.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.2
17	19	25	25	28	28	33
NA						
4.7	4.7	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	3.1
20	25	7	6	7	4	10
NA						
5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
NA						

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
65.8	82.7	62.8	66.1	66.8	68.0	71.2
24	39	15	15	22	19	26
158 deaths						
49.4	50.4	45.6	65.4	59.4	51.0	56.3
7	7	5	13	13	4	11
112 deaths						
50.0	61.2	40.8	70.8	42.6	60.5	34.9
8	14	1	22	2	13	2
15 deaths						
45.0	62.5	66.7	162.2	237.1	208.3	278.8
4	15	21	51	51	51	51
92 deaths						
70.2	70.4	71.8	85.9	74.4	75.6	66.9
34	20	29	43	29	34	22
523 deaths						
71.9	74.0	75.0	81.9	80.6	74.4	78.0
37	26	33	38	39	29	35
375 deaths						
45.6	38.0	49.4	56.4	45.5	51.0	31.5
5	2	6	6	6	4	1
23 deaths						
76.3	90.0	90.0	93.8	79.0	84.5	65.5
43	46	50	47	37	42	20
55 deaths						
62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1
12,199 deaths						

Percent children in poverty						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
15.3	15.8	15.7	17.0	18.5	18.0	17.1
10	17	20	24	30	27	23
NA						
12.3	11.7	9.8	8.0	7.2	8.5	10.2
3	2	2	2	2	2	2
NA						
16.7	14.9	15.0	15.0	12.9	11.0	11.7
19	10	16	17	7	3	3
NA						
33.3	31.3	29.9	27.9	25.9	27.3	29.5
50	49	48	47	44	48	49
NA						
21.4	20.6	20.2	19.2	19.9	22.1	22.9
35	31	32	31	33	39	39
NA						
24.6	23.7	23.0	23.3	23.0	23.3	24.3
42	43	41	42	42	42	43
NA						
16.8	16.3	15.7	16.3	17.2	16.7	17.4
20	19	20	21	24	22	26
NA						
21.5	21.5	19.8	18.3	18.3	16.9	17.0
36	36	30	29	29	23	22
NA						
20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0
NA						

Percent children in single-parent families						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
23.0	23.6	25.4	26.3	26.1	25.3	25.8
34	35	40	39	37	33	34
NA						
22.0	22.0	20.2	18.1	18.5	19.9	21.2
30	25	16	10	10	11	16
NA						
24.6	25.0	26.2	26.5	25.7	26.5	28.0
41	40	42	41	36	38	41
NA						
54.6	54.9	56.3	55.1	54.9	57.3	57.3
51	51	51	51	51	51	51
NA						
28.1	28.3	28.7	28.6	28.8	30.1	30.9
47	47	47	45	45	46	47
NA						
28.5	29.9	30.7	30.6	29.7	29.2	28.4
49	49	49	49	47	44	43
NA						
18.1	18.8	19.1	19.4	19.9	20.8	20.2
14	13	13	15	13	14	9
NA						
15.7	14.7	14.2	13.7	14.7	14.2	15.1
8	5	2	2	2	2	3
NA						
22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
NA						

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Percent low birth-weight babies							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	
38	37	37	37	38	37	37	
15,138 births							
6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	
21	20	21	23	22	21	22	
5,716 births							
5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	
5	6	5	11	7	10	11	
2,210 births							
6.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	
18	18	19	19	17	17	19	
2,344 births							
7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	
33	34	26	24	24	26	29	
3,891 births							
8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.4	
49	48	49	49	48	49	49	
6,767 births							
5.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	
5	3	9	4	1	4	7	
901 births							
7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	
41	42	42	45	42	41	41	
6,391 births							
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	
292,230 births							

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
11.7	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.7	10.7	10.7	
41	45	42	42	46	44	44	
2,083 deaths							
10.9	11.3	10.1	11.0	10.2	9.6	9.1	
32	38	30	39	34	32	30	
781 deaths							
9.5	8.5	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.0	
13	2	15	14	10	12	16	
313 deaths							
9.3	8.9	9.5	8.0	8.8	8.4	8.9	
10	7	20	6	16	18	26	
335 deaths							
11.2	9.8	9.7	10.7	9.2	8.5	8.9	
35	21	24	35	20	20	26	
486 deaths							
11.9	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.5	
43	44	45	39	44	47	43	
761 deaths							
9.1	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.7	
7	6	4	4	3	1	5	
113 deaths							
11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.3	9.5	9.2	
43	43	41	42	38	31	32	
726 deaths							
10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	
36,766 deaths							

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
31.8	32.1	32.7	31.8	34.1	28.7	33.6	
25	24	23	25	30	20	36	
789 deaths							
33.0	34.1	32.2	34.2	33.4	29.8	31.8	
28	32	19	31	29	26	27	
363 deaths							
27.6	31.9	26.9	28.8	30.9	25.7	26.6	
8	20	6	8	17	10	13	
152 deaths							
39.4	38.3	33.0	33.6	31.2	29.4	33.5	
40	39	26	30	19	24	35	
179 deaths							
28.9	32.0	33.9	34.3	32.5	29.4	37.0	
13	22	31	32	26	24	47	
275 deaths							
42.8	41.3	38.8	36.1	39.0	37.5	35.3	
47	44	42	37	45	44	41	
342 deaths							
28.7	23.7	27.5	31.0	32.3	27.4	21.5	
11	2	7	20	24	15	4	
52 deaths							
31.7	30.6	33.4	30.9	31.5	27.2	32.0	
23	14	29	18	22	13	29	
304 deaths							
33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	
15,693 deaths							

Percent of all births that are to single teens							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
8.9	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.6	10.6	10.5	
40	42	40	41	42	41	39	
20,467 births							
7.9	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.9	10.3	
35	35	35	34	34	36	37	
8,861 births							
5.1	5.5	5.9	6.4	7.2	7.2	7.8	
8	8	11	10	17	12	15	
3,041 births							
5.5	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.8	8.2	
10	17	13	15	13	22	20	
3,112 births							
7.1	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	
27	31	30	30	31	31	32	
5,036 births							
10.8	11.0	11.5	11.9	12.4	12.9	13.3	
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	
9,568 births							
6.8	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.2	
23	25	21	18	22	23	20	
1,370 births							
9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.2	
43	40	39	36	29	28	20	
6,476 births							
7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	
368,451 births							

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
195	229	316	433	413	364	334	
25	28	42	44	43	37	25	
NA							
219	240	268	278	319	352	421	
29	31	32	33	34	35	37	
NA							
110	120	130	136	142	150	157	
12	13	13	13	12	10	10	
NA							
213	236	235	220	229	264	322	
27	30	30	24	22	21	24	
NA							
123	112	111	85	130	168	258	
13	12	12	7	10	11	18	
NA							
272	284	307	350	385	432	483	
36	38	41	42	42	38	40	
NA							
81	91	100	101	93	94	107	
7	8	10	9	7	7	7	
NA							
596	549	531	509	541	569	620	
48	48	47	46	46	46	46	
NA							
305	310	319	347	385	429	457	
NA							

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent graduating from high school on time							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
75.5	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.5	72.9	73.0	
24	21	22	21	19	25	24	
103,329 graduates							
77.3	71.4	73.7	76.3	74.1	72.2	73.7	
22	33	27	19	23	26	22	
58,558 graduates							
89.2	87.5	86.4	85.8	83.7	82.7	79.4	
3	5	5	5	7	6	9	
28,593 graduates							
81.4	82.0	82.1	80.2	79.0	78.4	77.2	
9	9	8	9	11	12	13	
24,414 graduates							
69.4	68.8	67.4	69.0	67.1	68.5	69.0	
37	36	40	39	38	35	35	
35,835 graduates							
56.7	61.8	60.1	61.4	59.5	58.7	56.0	
51	50	49	47	49	47	50	
33,489 graduates							
78.7	76.0	79.3	74.4	73.9	76.1	76.3	
13	19	13	25	24	21	15	
13,151 graduates							
77.6	76.4	74.5	74.1	72.0	70.5	70.4	
18	18	23	27	27	31	29	
39,014 graduates							
71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	
2,237,482 graduates							

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
5.3	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.8
30	31	23	28	30	32	40
NA						
5.5	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7
32	30	32	27	23	27	25
NA						
2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.8
4	2	1	3	2	2	6
NA						
3.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.3
6	4	2	1	3	6	3
NA						
7.0	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.2	5.7
40	42	43	41	42	43	37
NA						
7.2	7.5	7.0	7.1	8.5	8.4	7.3
41	46	45	48	49	50	50
NA						
4.5	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9
14	10	12	4	6	6	7
NA						
4.9	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.9
24	20	27	30	32	21	27
NA						
5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
NA						

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
52.0	59.9	56.5	67.1	65.6	73.2	73.9
12	13	10	16	20	27	32
583 deaths						
62.8	63.1	61.7	68.9	57.3	62.4	75.9
21	17	14	18	11	15	33
311 deaths						
65.0	76.3	63.3	65.4	72.5	58.2	64.8
22	31	16	13	27	11	19
125 deaths						
66.7	72.3	71.2	75.0	66.7	72.6	73.8
26	24	27	32	21	24	31
124 deaths						
66.8	70.4	70.7	77.1	73.2	74.7	70.0
27	20	26	34	28	30	24
194 deaths						
74.9	79.6	78.4	82.0	86.4	115.0	94.8
42	33	37	39	42	49	46
308 deaths						
50.5	44.7	49.5	64.5	50.5	60.3	71.8
9	5	7	12	8	12	27
61 deaths						
56.1	59.0	66.3	68.6	69.8	76.9	66.7
16	11	20	17	25	36	21
200 deaths						
62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1
12,199 deaths						

Percent children in poverty						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
22.1	22.6	22.0	21.4	21.0	20.9	20.9
37	38	38	37	37	34	34
NA						
19.0	17.8	15.4	16.4	17.1	18.6	18.9
25	23	18	22	23	31	30
NA						
20.1	20.8	18.3	16.9	14.9	13.7	12.3
30	33	26	23	18	14	5
NA						
15.1	14.4	12.5	13.2	12.9	13.3	13.9
9	7	5	10	7	9	11
NA						
23.7	23.6	22.7	21.8	21.2	22.0	23.2
41	42	40	39	38	38	40
NA						
28.4	30.2	31.0	31.8	34.6	33.8	32.8
46	48	49	50	51	50	50
NA						
15.3	15.3	15.2	14.8	16.1	18.5	18.7
10	12	17	14	22	29	29
NA						
13.2	12.3	12.6	12.7	13.4	13.5	14.5
4	3	6	8	11	12	18
NA						
20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0
NA						

Percent children in single-parent families						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
24.8	25.7	26.2	26.6	27.2	27.9	28.4
43	43	42	42	41	43	43
NA						
21.6	20.9	20.6	21.2	23.0	25.8	27.7
25	19	19	22	28	37	40
NA						
17.9	17.9	17.2	16.2	15.0	15.6	16.0
13	12	9	7	4	5	4
NA						
15.6	15.2	16.3	17.7	18.3	19.6	20.7
7	7	8	8	9	10	11
NA						
21.6	22.1	21.5	22.3	23.7	24.1	24.8
25	27	24	26	32	31	32
NA						
24.7	26.2	27.7	28.7	31.3	31.9	31.9
42	44	45	46	49	49	48
NA						
17.3	18.9	19.6	20.6	21.2	22.2	21.7
11	14	15	20	19	21	19
NA						
25.1	24.9	25.4	26.8	27.5	27.7	28.0
44	39	40	43	43	42	41
NA						
22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
NA						

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Appendix 3

Percent low birth-weight babies							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9
15	15	15	15	16	15	15
5,197 births						
6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8
28	29	36	35	37	37	37
11,669 births						
4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3
1	3	4	5	1	4	6
3,568 births						
8.8	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.7
50	50	50	48	50	50	50
4,197 births						
6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.5
27	25	31	26	24	26	35
5,900 births						
5.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.6
13	16	12	15	9	17	9
643 births						
5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.6
8	14	12	13	14	7	9
1,344 births						
6.9	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2
31	37	27	37	33	32	29
1,588 births						
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1
292,230 births						

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.6
7	2	1	4	4	4	4
579 deaths						
11.4	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.4
37	40	39	41	41	44	42
1,555 deaths						
8.8	9.2	8.7	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.5
5	12	9	3	2	6	10
503 deaths						
13.7	12.4	13.7	12.3	11.6	12.1	11.4
48	46	50	47	45	49	48
494 deaths						
10.2	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.4	10.2
22	31	31	30	31	30	40
806 deaths						
10.3	9.6	10.0	8.7	11.3	9.0	7.0
23	20	29	14	42	25	6
81 deaths						
9.6	10.1	8.6	9.0	7.9	8.3	7.6
15	25	7	19	5	16	12
182 deaths						
8.5	9.1	9.6	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.2
2	9	22	10	9	18	32
202 deaths						
10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9
36,766 deaths						

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
24.5	25.9	24.0	23.7	22.3	19.5	19.3
4	4	2	3	1	1	2
207 deaths						
37.1	34.3	35.2	33.1	31.3	29.8	32.1
37	34	35	27	21	26	30
625 deaths						
30.2	28.8	24.9	29.2	28.5	21.4	23.0
19	8	4	9	8	2	7
218 deaths						
47.0	42.1	41.8	37.8	47.3	44.7	41.1
49	47	48	40	51	50	49
239 deaths						
30.5	33.1	36.0	33.4	34.2	32.8	31.3
21	28	36	29	31	34	26
330 deaths						
35.7	40.4	33.7	29.3	36.4	28.2	32.4
32	42	30	10	37	18	31
57 deaths						
25.4	29.6	35.0	32.7	30.8	31.6	28.5
5	10	33	26	16	32	19
98 deaths						
31.7	29.9	31.3	40.6	37.4	36.3	32.9
23	12	16	45	39	41	34
85 deaths						
33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7
15,693 deaths						

Percent of all births that are to single teens						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
6.0	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.8
16	15	13	11	11	9	7
6,019 births						
6.8	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.6	9.1	9.1
23	25	29	28	29	32	31
13,653 births						
5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.6
7	7	7	5	6	8	4
4,439 births						
13.9	13.9	14.1	14.9	15.8	15.5	16.2
50	50	50	50	50	50	50
7,001 births						
7.8	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.1	10.3
34	34	33	35	36	38	37
8,115 births						
5.6	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.9	8.3
12	13	16	14	9	23	25
953 births						
5.4	5.5	6.1	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.3
9	8	12	11	8	12	12
1,748 births						
5.5	5.6	5.1	6.1	7.1	7.2	8.7
10	11	5	8	13	12	29
1,926 births						
7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0
368,451 births						

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
281	278	284	343	382	471	493
39	36	37	40	40	44	42
NA						
318	349	350	349	352	363	373
42	42	43	41	37	36	35
NA						
164	198	171	196	210	226	196
18	23	19	20	17	17	12
NA						
131	135	155	183	216	253	255
15	15	15	17	19	19	17
NA						
466	480	501	513	513	533	558
46	46	46	47	45	45	45
NA						
77	76	69	50	48	68	88
6	5	4	2	1	4	6
NA						
84	86	91	104	117	125	114
8	7	9	10	9	9	9
NA						
257	279	269	278	254	272	307
33	37	33	33	27	22	22
NA						
305	310	319	347	385	429	457
NA						

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Percent graduating from high school on time							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
77.4	75.9	76.5	74.4	72.0	76.6	77.5	
20	20	20	25	27	17	12	
52,075 graduates							
69.3	67.7	74.0	73.6	62.8	62.0	69.4	
38	39	25	30	43	44	33	
88,234 graduates							
91.5	91.4	90.6	90.9	89.3	89.4	88.3	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
46,474 graduates							
63.6	62.9	64.8	66.9	60.1	63.8	61.0	
46	47	45	40	46	42	45	
23,665 graduates							
77.5	75.5	74.4	74.0	71.6	70.3	71.0	
19	22	24	29	29	32	28	
46,928 graduates							
87.1	87.2	86.2	87.3	88.4	86.4	85.5	
5	6	6	4	2	3	4	
9,013 graduates							
88.7	88.1	86.7	85.4	85.2	84.2	84.0	
4	4	4	6	6	5	5	
16,500 graduates							
69.5	73.7	72.1	75.8	74.7	76.5	73.2	
36	26	32	20	20	18	23	
9,370 graduates							
71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	
2,237,482 graduates							

Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1
9	13	15	19	18	15	10
NA						
4.6	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.9	6.7	6.6
17	18	30	35	41	48	45
NA						
2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
3	3	5	7	7	8	5
NA						
12.8	14.2	12.6	9.4	9.7	7.8	7.2
51	51	51	50	50	49	48
NA						
4.2	4.6	3.7	4.1	5.2	4.4	3.5
13	23	12	19	32	24	15
NA						
5.2	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.6
29	36	30	32	28	37	36
NA						
2.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1
1	5	4	8	12	15	10
NA						
4.0	4.6	6.2	6.0	4.9	5.6	6.3
10	23	40	39	30	36	43
NA						
5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
NA						

Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
51.1	52.4	44.7	50.4	44.4	47.8	45.7
11	9	4	3	3	3	5
168 deaths						
68.8	75.0	78.4	72.4	75.0	72.6	77.0
32	28	37	25	32	24	34
516 deaths						
56.6	76.7	59.8	59.8	61.9	56.1	49.3
17	32	13	9	18	9	8
144 deaths						
74.4	84.2	75.8	80.4	74.5	99.6	98.6
41	43	34	37	30	47	48
211 deaths						
68.4	86.1	78.2	72.1	83.2	81.6	90.0
30	45	36	24	41	40	42
316 deaths						
93.5	98.4	98.3	82.8	80.7	96.8	72.4
48	48	51	40	40	43	29
42 deaths						
61.3	67.8	79.5	74.4	57.8	75.3	56.3
19	19	39	29	12	33	11
63 deaths						
72.7	80.3	80.6	79.4	101.4	98.4	93.5
38	35	41	36	49	46	44
72 deaths						
62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1
12,199 deaths						

Percent children in poverty						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
14.3	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.8	15.2	15.9
7	6	9	11	17	19	20
NA						
23.3	22.3	20.8	19.7	19.8	20.1	20.5
40	37	37	34	32	32	32
NA						
15.3	15.7	16.0	17.5	18.1	18.5	18.5
10	16	22	25	28	29	28
NA						
33.7	33.9	34.2	33.7	34.4	34.0	33.9
51	51	51	51	50	51	51
NA						
19.7	19.9	18.5	18.1	18.0	17.6	18.4
29	28	27	28	26	24	27
NA						
19.3	20.1	20.4	21.5	22.6	21.6	20.7
28	29	34	38	41	37	33
NA						
18.3	18.2	17.5	17.7	15.8	14.5	14.4
23	25	25	26	21	16	16
NA						
13.6	14.7	14.4	14.5	13.3	13.6	14.2
5	9	10	12	10	13	14
NA						
20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0
NA						

Percent children in single-parent families						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
21.8	23.1	23.5	23.5	24.5	25.4	25.8
29	32	32	32	33	34	34
NA						
24.1	24.7	24.5	25.2	26.2	26.9	27.5
39	37	34	36	38	40	38
NA						
16.4	16.5	17.6	18.2	18.9	21.2	21.9
10	9	10	11	11	18	22
NA						
27.5	27.6	28.5	29.4	30.8	33.3	34.9
46	46	46	47	48	50	50
NA						
21.3	22.3	22.6	23.0	22.5	22.3	22.8
24	28	27	29	24	23	25
NA						
15.8	17.8	18.8	19.5	20.0	21.0	21.3
9	11	12	16	15	15	17
NA						
15.3	15.0	15.3	15.1	14.8	15.0	16.3
5	6	6	4	3	4	5
NA						
23.1	25.3	24.8	25.4	26.2	25.6	24.9
35	41	36	37	38	36	33
NA						
22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
NA						

Appendix 3

Percent low birth-weight babies							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9
4	6	2	2	5	2	3
793 births						
6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.4
28	25	31	31	34	25	33
8,940 births						
7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.1
36	34	34	34	27	34	27
1,970 births						
7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.9
33	36	38	40	38	37	39
22,925 births						
7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.4
43	44	43	43	43	42	44
8,612 births						
4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.8
2	2	2	2	4	11	2
429 births						
6.6	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.5
24	24	22	28	27	26	35
12,427 births						
6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6
21	22	23	22	21	21	21
3,130 births						
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1
292,230 births						

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
9.3	9.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.1	6.1
10	9	2	9	6	5	2
99 deaths						
10.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.7
26	21	19	27	25	25	24
1,054 deaths						
10.6	9.5	8.1	10.0	8.5	9.0	8.1
26	18	3	29	12	25	18
225 deaths						
10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.6	9.4
30	31	39	37	39	32	34
2,753 deaths						
11.8	11.5	11.9	12.5	11.3	10.6	10.8
42	41	46	49	42	43	45
1,106 deaths						
8.5	8.4	8.7	10.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
2	1	9	33	6	11	18
72 deaths						
10.3	10.6	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.4
23	30	18	25	31	36	34
1,559 deaths						
10.9	10.4	9.6	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.6
32	29	22	19	12	28	37
460 deaths						
10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9
36,766 deaths						

Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
22.9	25.0	21.9	25.2	29.5	23.4	18.9
1	3	1	4	9	4	1
42 deaths						
29.4	31.2	32.8	33.2	26.6	27.2	24.6
16	18	24	28	4	13	10
353 deaths						
50.1	39.5	43.1	42.3	36.5	35.3	36.9
50	40	50	49	38	37	46
134 deaths						
30.3	31.7	29.3	29.8	30.1	29.0	30.2
20	19	10	12	14	22	23
1,025 deaths						
35.7	37.3	37.5	39.0	38.5	30.7	35.7
32	38	38	42	43	30	44
455 deaths						
28.7	31.1	40.8	30.3	32.4	31.4	22.6
11	16	46	15	25	31	5
31 deaths						
29.7	29.5	33.0	30.8	29.5	29.2	27.2
17	9	26	16	9	23	14
600 deaths						
41.6	34.1	32.6	35.2	35.2	35.9	34.2
43	32	22	34	34	39	38
227 deaths						
33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7
15,693 deaths						

Percent of all births that are to single teens						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.4
4	4	3	2	2	2	1
886 births						
7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.0
31	28	28	24	13	11	10
8,520 births						
8.9	9.2	9.9	10.8	11.0	11.4	12.2
40	41	44	47	44	44	47
3,396 births						
7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5
31	28	25	20	19	16	13
21,847 births						
8.8	9.3	9.6	10.1	10.8	10.9	11.5
39	42	40	43	43	43	43
11,790 births						
4.1	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.6
3	3	2	3	3	4	4
583 births						
8.1	8.6	9.0	9.6	10.1	10.3	10.6
36	37	37	39	40	40	40
17,631 births						
6.8	7.3	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.1	10.0
23	27	32	32	32	32	35
4,764 births						
7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0
368,451 births						

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
75	78	75	70	65	62	79
5	6	6	5	5	2	4
NA						
646	586	538	530	588	674	710
50	49	48	48	48	48	48
NA						
258	272	278	292	327	344	357
34	35	34	36	35	33	33
NA						
632	641	693	749	838	909	963
49	50	50	50	50	50	50
NA						
173	187	211	240	289	338	379
21	22	24	27	32	32	36
NA						
52	53	47	49	58	63	59
2	3	2	1	3	3	2
NA						
184	205	222	241	263	284	320
23	24	28	28	28	23	23
NA						
165	184	208	238	285	318	339
19	21	23	26	30	30	27
NA						
305	310	319	347	385	429	457
NA						

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	Percent graduating from high school on time							Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19							Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)							Percent children in poverty							Percent children in single-parent families						
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	76.1	72.7	72.7	74.1	70.5	71.7	74.3	2.7	3.2	3.5	2.7	2.2	4.0	4.2	62.5	65.9	74.4	72.0	65.4	51.0	52.9	8.0	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.8	7.1	8.7	15.4	14.4	14.9	15.4	16.3	18.4	19.5
	23	30	30	27	32	27	20	4	6	7	5	3	20	20	20	18	31	23	19	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	4	5	6	7	7
	10,059 graduates							NA							37 deaths							NA							NA						
	78.3	77.4	77.2	77.4	76.9	77.2	79.5	4.8	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.6	44.0	42.9	44.1	47.8	41.5	41.0	37.3	16.2	15.1	13.5	12.6	12.9	13.3	13.4	22.7	22.5	22.7	22.1	22.9	23.5	23.8
	16	17	19	15	16	14	8	22	20	14	13	18	19	23	2	4	3	2	1	2	3	15	11	7	6	7	9	10	33	30	30	25	26	29	30
	67,003 graduates							NA							182 deaths							NA							NA						
	73.8	72.3	71.7	71.9	60.0	57.3	57.0	8.0	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.8	101.7	110.9	89.9	102.5	100.9	121.1	94.0	27.9	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.8	28.5	28.7	21.7	23.2	24.9	23.6	23.0	22.6	22.8
	28	31	33	32	47	49	48	45	47	46	47	46	45	47	50	49	49	49	48	50	45	45	45	45	46	48	49	48	28	33	37	34	28	26	25
	15,157 graduates							NA							109 deaths							NA							NA						
	64.2	64.0	62.9	62.3	61.1	60.4	59.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.1	44.7	46.9	53.5	59.2	53.5	60.7	61.5	23.2	23.4	23.2	22.1	21.4	22.1	22.5	28.1	29.0	30.1	30.0	29.3	29.5	29.8
	45	46	47	46	45	46	47	31	34	36	37	40	42	31	3	6	9	7	9	14	15	39	40	42	41	39	39	38	47	48	48	48	46	45	46
	133,562 graduates							NA							717 deaths							NA							NA						
	70.7	70.0	67.8	66.7	67.6	66.7	67.3	4.9	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.8	70.2	71.6	66.8	69.0	69.2	71.7	72.3	20.6	19.2	18.6	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.9	23.1	23.3	24.5	24.8	25.2	25.4	26.1
	33	34	38	41	37	38	39	24	16	29	21	26	25	26	34	22	22	19	24	22	28	31	26	28	27	26	27	30	35	34	34	35	35	34	37
	62,792 graduates							NA							340 deaths							NA							NA						
	90.5	88.6	88.4	88.3	86.8	86.9	85.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.1	53.8	35.3	63.3	72.9	44.7	68.6	60.0	16.3	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.1	15.6	15.5	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.6	12.4	12.9	14.4
	2	3	3	2	4	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	14	1	16	27	4	20	14	16	20	22	20	19	20	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	7,573 graduates							NA							27 deaths							NA							NA						
	77.4	80.1	80.3	79.6	78.5	76.4	74.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.8	50.6	51.7	56.9	53.2	53.5	54.7	54.8	19.2	19.8	19.5	18.3	17.8	17.8	17.3	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.7	22.2	22.5
	20	11	11	10	12	19	21	10	14	20	21	22	21	19	10	8	11	4	9	8	10	26	27	29	29	25	25	25	22	19	22	21	21	21	24
	107,484 graduates							NA							419 deaths							NA							NA						
	72.6	71.8	72.6	71.7	73.3	77.2	74.9	9.2	8.3	8.5	6.7	7.0	6.6	7.2	79.0	73.5	69.2	70.0	87.9	83.2	87.4	18.8	20.1	20.7	20.9	20.1	21.3	21.7	20.4	22.3	22.0	22.0	22.5	22.5	21.7
	31	32	31	33	26	14	18	49	48	50	46	48	45	48	44	25	25	21	44	41	40	24	29	36	36	34	36	35	20	28	25	24	24	24	19
	33,007 graduates							NA							201 deaths							NA							NA						
	71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
	2,237,482 graduates							NA							12,199 deaths							NA							NA						

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Appendix 3

Percent low birth-weight babies							Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)							Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)							Percent of all births that are to single teens							Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	9.9	9.4	10.4	8.6	8.9	8.3	7.3	29.3	32.6	32.9	35.6	30.9	28.9	27.9	6.0	6.5	7.1	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.5	234	167	171	190	210	241	280
5	3	9	9	6	3	3	19	15	34	12	18	16	7	15	26	25	35	17	21	18	16	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	18	19	19	17	18	20
2,088 births							309 deaths							165 deaths							3,616 births							NA						
6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	11.0	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.2	9.6	9.1	30.9	28.7	30.7	30.9	28.1	28.5	27.7	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.9	8.8	9.0	388	383	305	296	248	337	367
24	29	27	28	30	26	32	34	26	34	27	34	32	30	22	7	14	18	6	19	15	33	33	31	30	32	30	30	44	44	40	37	26	31	34
12,287 births							1,543 deaths							614 deaths							15,183 births							NA						
6.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	8.2	9.4	8.4	8.2	10.2	8.1	8.0	23.5	20.6	29.5	21.1	25.3	23.5	25.4	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.9	8.4	8.3	301	288	282	287	344	436	542
20	20	17	15	19	17	16	1	15	5	8	34	12	16	3	1	11	1	3	5	12	28	23	25	28	25	29	25	40	39	36	35	36	39	44
872 births							118 deaths							46 deaths							1,217 births							NA						
8.6	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.2	14.2	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	11.7	11.3	37.9	45.9	38.2	41.0	40.3	37.5	32.4	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.4	127	148	166	182	202	256	258
48	48	48	50	49	47	48	49	48	48	47	50	48	47	39	50	40	46	47	44	31	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	14	16	18	16	16	20	18
5,279 births							649 deaths							236 deaths							7,138 births							NA						
5.5	5.3	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	9.9	13.3	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.4	27.9	41.6	42.9	31.0	37.4	37.7	35.8	5.8	5.6	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.5	8.2	97	91	70	81	88	111	112
11	11	6	1	7	4	7	19	49	28	30	28	38	34	10	45	49	20	39	46	45	13	11	20	20	22	17	20	10	8	5	6	6	8	8
590 births							103 deaths							57 deaths							903 births							NA						
7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.8	11.4	11.0	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.0	41.1	32.6	32.0	36.3	29.9	35.3	34.9	9.0	9.0	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.7	11.3	235	258	231	206	228	300	334
43	44	46	42	44	44	47	37	35	43	37	40	41	39	42	26	18	38	13	37	39	42	39	40	41	41	42	42	31	33	29	23	21	28	25
6,547 births							744 deaths							333 deaths							8,412 births							NA						
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.1	7.7	36.3	36.1	33.0	34.5	34.3	32.6	32.8	6.3	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.4	6.3	6.3	177	182	187	201	246	298	346
28	25	27	26	27	24	27	18	18	15	19	20	12	14	35	37	26	33	32	33	33	20	21	22	26	19	6	3	22	20	22	22	25	27	30
22,381 births							2,448 deaths							1,281 deaths							19,992 births							NA						
5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	9.6	8.6	8.8	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.1	34.6	28.4	34.1	30.8	32.5	25.3	29.7	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.4	263	268	280	273	285	297	347
13	12	15	14	13	12	16	15	4	11	6	6	7	2	30	6	32	16	26	7	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	34	35	32	30	26	31
2,172 births							220 deaths							151 deaths							1,949 births							NA						
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	305	310	319	347	385	429	457
292,230 births							36,766 deaths							15,693 deaths							368,451 births							NA						

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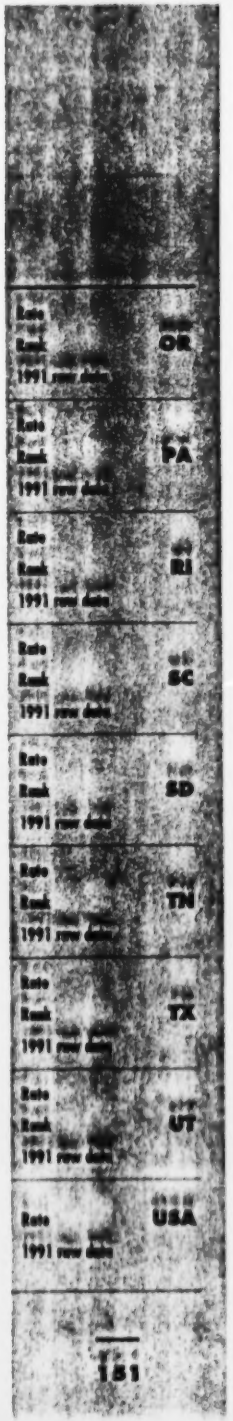
Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

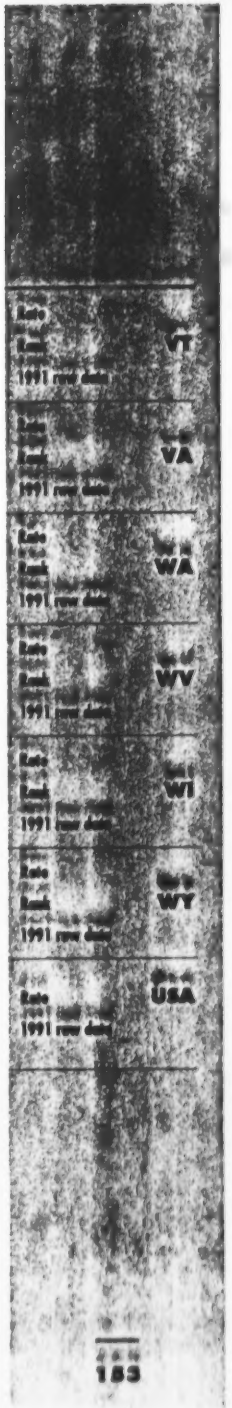
	Percent graduating from high school on time							Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19							Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)							Percent children in poverty							Percent children in single-parent families						
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	74.7	74.6	72.8	73.0	71.2	71.1	69.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.6	4.2	73.3	82.7	86.1	93.3	74.9	72.6	68.2	17.8	17.2	14.9	15.2	14.1	14.8	14.3	21.6	22.7	22.7	23.0	23.0	22.9	21.6
	27	25	29	31	31	29	31	8	10	15	25	20	25	20	39	39	45	46	31	24	23	21	22	15	18	14	18	15	25	31	30	29	28	28	18
	24,597 graduates							NA							131 deaths							NA							NA						
	78.7	78.4	78.7	78.4	76.9	71.7	75.4	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.7	46.3	53.9	50.8	53.5	59.6	53.5	49.1	19.2	18.0	16.6	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.2	20.2	20.0	19.5	19.2	20.3	20.6	21.1
	13	15	15	14	16	27	17	17	14	7	8	13	9	18	6	10	8	5	14	7	7	26	24	24	18	20	21	21	18	16	14	14	16	13	15
	104,770 graduates							NA							380 deaths							NA							NA						
	69.7	68.4	71.1	69.8	69.8	64.9	69.3	5.0	5.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.3	2.5	38.7	42.7	42.5	38.0	47.1	35.3	38.1	18.1	16.5	14.4	11.6	11.5	12.1	14.0	22.5	22.0	20.5	18.6	19.0	18.7	20.8
	35	37	34	36	33	41	34	26	34	25	21	21	9	4	1	3	2	1	7	1	4	22	20	10	3	3	5	13	32	25	18	12	12	8	13
	7,744 graduates							NA							24 deaths							NA							NA						
	63.6	64.5	66.9	64.6	64.5	58.2	60.9	6.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.5	4.3	4.5	71.1	82.9	88.3	84.4	70.0	75.6	88.0	24.7	23.4	22.1	21.9	22.4	22.5	23.9	26.4	26.3	25.1	26.2	26.3	26.6	27.5
	46	44	41	45	41	48	46	39	36	34	36	23	21	22	36	41	47	42	26	34	41	43	40	39	40	40	41	41	45	45	38	38	40	39	38
	33,063 graduates							NA							234 deaths							NA							NA						
	83.7	80.6	79.7	79.6	80.0	79.9	78.3	6.0	4.8	4.1	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.0	66.0	71.7	73.1	92.3	78.4	96.9	70.6	21.1	21.0	20.2	19.5	19.0	17.8	17.1	14.1	15.3	16.2	17.8	19.9	21.0	20.3
	7	10	12	10	9	9	10	37	26	20	11	11	5	9	25	23	30	45	36	44	25	32	35	32	32	31	25	23	3	8	7	9	13	15	10
	7,127 graduates							NA							36 deaths							NA							NA						
	66.1	67.3	67.8	69.3	69.6	68.7	68.7	7.2	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.2	5.7	67.3	81.5	85.6	77.4	75.8	75.0	81.3	26.8	24.9	24.9	25.1	26.0	26.2	25.8	24.5	24.7	25.3	26.3	28.5	30.8	32.6
	40	41	38	37	34	34	37	41	39	42	44	44	29	37	28	36	44	35	34	31	38	44	44	44	44	45	45	46	40	37	39	39	44	47	49
	44,847 graduates							NA							286 deaths							NA							NA						
	65.1	64.3	65.1	65.3	65.5	65.4	67.0	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.1	80.3	82.0	67.9	74.7	78.1	80.2	81.1	22.7	23.0	23.4	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.1	20.7	21.1	21.2	21.9	21.9	22.5	22.8
	42	45	44	44	39	40	41	41	42	44	41	39	32	31	45	38	23	31	35	38	37	38	39	43	43	43	43	42	23	21	23	23	22	24	25
	174,306 graduates							NA							1,046 deaths							NA							NA						
	79.0	79.8	80.6	79.4	79.9	79.5	74.7	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.5	65.4	80.0	74.6	62.4	60.7	66.2	47.8	14.1	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.5	12.1	12.1	13.7	14.0	14.9	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.8
	12	12	9	12	10	10	19	35	32	39	41	35	37	35	23	34	32	10	17	17	6	6	5	3	4	3	5	4	2	2	4	6	5	3	2
	22,219 graduates							NA							76 deaths							NA							NA						
	71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
	2,237,482 graduates							NA							12,199 deaths							NA							NA						



Percent low birth-weight babies								Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)								Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children)								Percent of all births that are to single teens								Juvenile violent crime arrest rate Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths)							
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.7		8.5	10.0	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.8		25.5	35.8	28.0	26.9	31.8	25.5	20.7		5.9	5.9	5.3	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.8		51	52	55	54	53	49	45	
16	6	7	5	9	7	11		2	24	6	1	1	2	1		6	36	9	6	23	9	3		14	13	6	6	4	4	7		1	2	3	4	2	1	1	
451 births								46 deaths								24 deaths								539 births								NA							
7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2		11.5	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.9		29.7	29.8	31.2	29.8	31.2	28.1	27.8		7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.1		150	153	159	156	170	187	214	
33	32	27	31	30	32	29		39	37	31	32	33	40	38		17	11	15	12	19	17	17		28	28	24	20	25	25	19		17	17	16	14	14	13	13	
7,017 births								965 deaths								335 deaths								7,910 births								NA							
5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1		10.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.2	7.8	7.5		35.7	31.1	35.1	31.5	27.6	27.9	23.6		6.0	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.6		166	172	177	199	240	289	342	
8	6	7	10	12	7	5		28	21	24	19	20	8	10		32	16	34	23	5	16	8		16	19	18	18	18	15	14		20	19	21	21	24	24	28	
4,059 births								600 deaths								247 deaths								6,083 births								NA							
6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.8		10.7	10.2	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.9	8.2		29.2	33.4	30.2	36.0	33.2	25.3	30.7		7.3	7.8	8.5	8.6	9.3	9.7	9.8		54	47	46	52	62	71	74	
31	32	34	21	22	26	23		28	26	26	19	26	37	20		14	31	12	36	28	7	25		30	32	34	33	35	35	33		3	1	1	3	4	5	3	
1,539 births								185 deaths								103 deaths								2,214 births								NA							
5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.1		9.1	9.2	8.6	8.4	9.1	8.2	8.3		27.8	30.3	30.4	31.0	29.8	25.2	29.5		6.8	7.0	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.3		235	235	214	247	265	307	343	
8	12	9	11	14	15	18		7	12	7	10	19	15	21		9	13	13	20	12	6	21		23	23	25	27	28	27	25		31	29	25	29	29	29	29	
4,425 births								599 deaths								306 deaths								5,995 births								NA							
7.1	6.8	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.0		12.2	10.9	9.2	8.9	9.4	8.6	7.9		44.7	35.2	26.3	30.1	38.5	30.4	31.8		4.9	5.0	5.8	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.2		69	66	84	87	104	85	87	
36	25	39	31	34	34	26		45	34	17	17	26	21	15		48	35	5	14	43	29	27		6	5	10	9	12	20	20		4	4	7	8	8	6	5	
469 births								53 deaths								34 deaths								547 births								NA							
6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1		10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9		33.8	33.7	33.3	33.2	32.4	30.5	30.7		7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.0		305	310	319	347	385	429	457	
292,230 births								36,766 deaths								15,693 deaths								368,451 births								NA							

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	Percent graduating from high school on time							Percent teens not in school and not in labor force Ages 16-19							Teen violent death rate Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)							Percent children in poverty							Percent children in single-parent families						
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	80.9	78.8	78.0	78.7	77.4	80.4	72.4	4.8	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.6	67.4	81.8	79.5	69.8	45.2	57.6	56.4	16.5	15.5	13.5	12.4	12.7	13.3	13.2	18.2	19.7	20.6	20.2	20.3	20.1	19.6
	10	14	16	13	14	8	26	22	6	6	12	9	15	17	29	37	39	20	5	10	13	18	15	7	5	6	9	9	15	15	19	19	16	12	8
	5,212 graduates							NA							22 deaths							NA							NA							
	73.3	73.7	74.0	71.6	71.3	69.9	69.5	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	52.9	62.9	66.0	59.7	60.5	71.6	63.9	15.3	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.4	19.9	21.4	22.6	23.5	24.5	24.3	23.3
	30	26	25	35	30	33	32	14	10	7	16	15	9	13	13	16	19	8	16	21	18	10	8	10	13	16	15	16	17	22	27	32	33	32	28
	58,441 graduates							NA							267 deaths							NA							NA							
	75.5	75.2	77.8	77.1	74.7	74.7	69.8	3.2	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.6	58.1	74.8	69.1	75.6	67.0	64.5	63.1	15.9	16.0	15.6	14.8	13.9	12.9	12.5	20.2	21.4	22.6	22.9	22.0	21.4	20.7
	24	23	17	18	20	22	30	6	6	18	30	32	37	45	18	27	24	33	23	16	17	14	18	19	14	12	7	6	18	22	27	28	23	20	11
	42,514 graduates							NA							205 deaths							NA							NA							
	75.1	74.8	76.2	77.3	77.6	78.0	78.3	8.4	8.6	7.9	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.0	70.1	83.8	77.8	74.0	89.0	73.2	73.4	30.7	30.1	28.5	27.3	26.9	25.9	26.4	17.8	17.4	18.4	19.7	21.5	21.2	22.4
	26	24	21	16	13	13	10	47	49	48	49	47	45	42	33	42	35	28	46	27	30	48	47	46	45	46	44	47	12	10	11	17	20	18	23
	21,064 graduates							NA							102 deaths							NA							NA							
	85.3	85.4	85.4	84.9	81.1	82.7	79.9	4.7	4.8	3.9	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	55.0	59.4	57.1	63.9	60.2	66.5	62.5	16.3	15.4	14.8	12.6	11.8	11.8	12.7	20.4	20.5	20.6	18.6	17.5	19.0	20.9
	6	7	7	7	8	6	7	20	26	15	14	3	3	2	15	12	12	11	15	18	16	16	13	14	6	5	4	8	20	18	19	12	8	9	14
	49,340 graduates							NA							212 deaths							NA							NA							
	80.9	82.6	89.3	88.3	85.9	85.1	85.7	5.9	5.9	5.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.5	100.0	115.8	63.9	114.3	88.2	77.6	105.6	14.7	15.4	14.6	14.8	14.5	13.0	12.6	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.9	16.4	16.7	17.7
	10	8	2	2	5	4	2	36	38	33	16	13	9	15	49	50	18	50	45	37	49	8	13	13	14	15	8	7	4	3	2	3	7	6	6
	5,728 graduates							NA							38 deaths							NA							NA							
	71.6	71.5	71.5	71.2	69.6	68.7	68.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	62.8	68.5	66.5	69.7	69.3	70.9	71.1	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.0	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.7	25.1
	2,237,482 graduates							NA							12,199 deaths							NA							NA							



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Appendix 4

The 1994 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the fifth annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks problematic. This chart provides national composite rankings for 1988 through 1994 using a consistent set of indicators—namely, those used to derive the 1994 composite rankings. The national composite rankings for the 1994 *KIDS COUNT Data Book* are based on data from 1991 (the most recent available year); similarly, the national composite rankings for 1988 through 1993 are based on data from three years prior to the year profiled. In other words, the data used to generate the rankings shown here reflect the same years shown in Appendix 3.

	National Composite Rank						
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
AL	48	49	48	44	47	48	45
AK	40	37	35	33	36	26	22
AZ	38	42	40	40	39	37	37
AR	43	43	42	43	44	41	42
CA	29	28	29	27	29	34	33
CO	24	26	26	24	25	25	26
CT	13	8	7	7	6	6	8
DE	41	29	27	28	28	33	29
DC	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
FL	45	44	45	47	45	45	48
GA	44	46	47	48	48	46	47
HI	10	11	15	14	21	15	18
ID	19	17	22	20	17	16	15
IL	30	34	34	38	38	39	39
IN	26	27	25	26	26	29	31
IA	5	6	4	5	7	5	6
KS	14	12	12	11	11	14	20

	National Composite Rank						
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
KY	31	30	30	34	30	32	36
LA	49	48	49	49	49	49	49
ME	6	4	5	8	10	10	9
MD	33	31	37	36	34	31	32
MA	8	9	6	13	12	11	10
MI	35	38	38	37	37	40	38
MN	3	3	2	3	3	4	4
MS	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
MO	27	33	36	31	35	36	34
MT	20	21	23	16	22	21	17
NE	4	5	11	9	5	9	5
NV	22	25	28	29	27	28	30
NH	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
NJ	25	22	19	22	18	18	21
NM	47	45	44	45	43	47	46
NY	39	40	41	42	42	42	41
NC	36	39	39	39	40	38	40

	National Composite Rank						
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
ND	1	1	3	2	1	3	2
OH	18	18	21	23	24	24	25
OK	37	32	33	32	32	35	35
OR	17	16	24	25	19	19	16
PA	23	20	16	18	20	22	23
RI	16	15	13	6	13	13	13
SC	46	47	46	46	46	44	44
SD	12	24	20	17	16	20	19
TN	42	41	43	41	41	43	43
TX	34	36	31	35	33	30	28
UT	11	7	14	12	9	7	7
VT	7	13	9	4	4	2	3
VA	21	19	18	21	23	23	24
WA	15	14	17	19	14	17	14
WV	32	35	32	30	31	27	27
WI	9	10	10	10	8	8	11
WY	28	23	8	15	15	12	12

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AFDC and Food Stamp Benefits as Percent of Poverty Line in 1993 is the percentage of the previous year's U.S. poverty threshold for a one-parent family of four persons which is covered by the combination of current-year state AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and Food Stamp benefits. For such a family, the poverty threshold in 1992 was $14,343. (To reflect higher costs of living, the threshold was increased by 25 percent in Alaska and 15 percent in Hawaii.)

SOURCE: *Data are provided by the Congressional Research Service, Education and Public Welfare Division, Library of Congress.*

Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) is the number of deaths from all causes to children between ages 1 and 14, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: Death statistics: *National Center for Health Statistics.* **1991/1990/1989 data:** *Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics. "Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for the years 1991, 1990, and 1989.* **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** Vital Statistics of the United States, *Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-3.* **Population statistics:** *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.*

Children Ages 5-17 Who Do Not Speak English at Home is the number of children between ages 5 and 17 who speak a language other than English at home as recorded in the 1990 Decennial Census. Children reporting that they speak a language other than English at home are included in this category regardless of their proficiency in English or the primacy of English in the home.

SOURCE: *1990 Census data as published in* The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children, *a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Table 34.*

Children Under Age 6 with Both or Only Parent in the Labor Force. Children under age 6 are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage, or adoption.

SOURCE: *1990 Census data as published in* The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children, *a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 21 and 23.*

Children Under Age 18 with Both or Only Parent in the Labor Force. Children under age 18 are included in this category if they live with only one parent and that parent is in the labor force (i.e., working or looking for work), or if they live with two parents and both are in the labor force. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage, or adoption.

SOURCE: *1990 Census data as published in* The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children, *a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 21 and 23.*

Children Under Age 18 Who Are Not Living with a Parent is the number of children who do not live in the same household with at least one of their parents. Parenthood is determined by birth, marriage, or adoption. This figure includes children living in group quarters. There are a small number of children (those living in unrelated subfamilies) where it could not be determined from Summary Tape File 3 tables whether or not they were living with a parent. These children are counted as not living with a parent.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census,* Census of Population and Housing 1990, *Summary Tape File 3, Tables P-23, P-26, and P-41.*

Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: *National Center for Health Statistics* **1991 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *"Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 31, 1993), Table 24.* **1990 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *"Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25.* **1989 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *"Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1989," Vol. 40, Number 8, Supplement 2 (January 7, 1992), Table 25.* **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** Vital Statistics of the United States, *Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8-2.*

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate, Ages 10-17 (per 100,000 youths) is the number of arrests of persons under age 18 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault), per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Because a small number of local law enforcement agencies do not submit their data to the FBI, the number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime was adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1991, the national reporting rate was 83 percent. The data shown here represent three-year averages. For example, the figure for 1991 is the average of data from 1990, 1991, and 1992.

While policies and practices regarding arrests of those under 18 may vary from state to state, it is widely believed that the policies and practices are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious crime.

SOURCE: Arrest Statistics: *The Annie E. Casey Foundation analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation,* Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, *1984 through 1992.* **Population Statistics:** *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.*

Median Income of Families with Children in 1991 is the median annual income for families with related children under age 18 living in the household. "Related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces and nephews, who are related to the family head and living in the household.

The median income is the dollar amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups—half with income above the median and half with income below the median. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1989 to 1993. Although we refer to data collected in March 1991 as 1991 data, they actually reflect 1990 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1990 dollars.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1989 through 1993.*

Definitions and Data Sources

Minority Population Under Age 18 is the total population that is under age 18 and identified as African American, Hispanic, Asian American, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.

SOURCE: *U.S. Bureau of the Census*, Census of Population and Housing 1990, *Summary Tape File 1*

National Composite Rank for each state was obtained by converting the 1991 numerical values for each of the ten indicators into standard scores, summing those standard scores to create a total standard score for each state, and ranking states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest best (1) to lowest worst (51). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. Whenever there was a tie of two or more states, each state was assigned the same lower, better rank. (For example, if three states tied for 20th, each was assigned a rank of 20, while the state with the next higher score received a rank of 23.) All measures were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score; no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Percent of All Births that Are to Single Teens is the percentage of live births which occur to unmarried women under age 20. Data are reported by the mother's place of residence.

SOURCES: *National Center for Health Statistics* **1991 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *"Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, Number 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Table 6, and special tabulations performed by Natality Division.* **1990 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *"Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, Number 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Table 6, and special tabulations performed by Natality Division.* **1989 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *"Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," Vol. 40, Number 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Table 6, and special tabulations performed by Natality Division.* **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** Vital Statistics of the United States, *Vol. I, Natality, Tables I-77 and I-82.*

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1991 data for each of the ten indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1985 is subtracted from the value for 1991, and that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on unrounded data and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

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Percent of Children Living in Severely Distressed Neighborhoods is the percentage of children under age 18 who live in a Census tract or Block Numbering Area (BNA) with at least four of the five following characteristics:

1. High poverty rate (above 27.5%);

2. High percent of female-headed families (above 39.6%);

3. High percent of high school dropouts (above 23.3%);

4. High percent of males unattached to the labor force (above 46.5%);

5. High percent of families receiving public assistance income (above 17.0%).

"High percent" is defined as more than one standard deviation above the national mean for all Census tracts/BNAs. This threshold is derived from past research studies on this topic.

Requiring a Census tract/BNA to have all five of the characteristics outlined above in order to be deemed a severely distressed neighborhood seemed overly rigorous and would have resulted in many truly distressed neighborhoods not being identified as such. On the other hand, using only three of five characteristics seemed overly lax and would have resulted in including many neighborhoods that are not experiencing a severe level of distress. Consequently, we decided to use four out of five characteristics as the threshold for identifying a severely distressed neighborhood.

Census tracts are relatively homogeneous areas which average about 4,000 people each. BNAs are geographic units used by the Census Bureau in rural areas which are designed to be roughly equivalent to Census tracts. A small number of tracts/BNAs were not included in the analysis because they had fewer than 20 people providing data and the estimates would have been too unstable.

SOURCE: *The Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise at the University of North Carolina, analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census,* Census of Population and Housing 1990, *Summary Tape File 3.*

Percent of Children Living in Houses Without Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities. If a child lived in a house that lacked complete plumbing facilities or lacked a complete kitchen he/she is included in this group. A child living in a house that lacked both complete plumbing and complete kitchen facilities is counted only once in this tabulation. According to Census Bureau definitions, complete plumbing facilities include (1) hot and cold piped water; (2) a flush toilet; and (3) a bathtub or shower. Complete kitchen facilities include (1) an installed sink with piped water; (2) a range, cook top, and convection or microwave oven or cookstove; and (3) a refrigerator, all located within the structure.

SOURCE: *Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville, analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census,* Census of Population and Housing 1990, *Five-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample.*

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Percent of Children Living in Overcrowded Housing is the share of children living in households where there is more than one person per room. The Census Bureau definition of "rooms" includes living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodgers' rooms. The Census files "top-code" the number of rooms in a house at nine or more. Consequently, children living in houses with nine or more rooms are assumed to live in housing that is not overcrowded regardless of the number of people in the household.

SOURCE: *Center for Urban and Economic Research at the University of Louisville, analysis of U.S. Bureau of the Census,* Census of Population and Housing 1990, *Five Percent Public Use Microdata Sample.*

Percent Children in Poverty is the percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are not included in this analysis.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to the family composition as of the survey date in March. In calendar year 1990, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $13,359. The data shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1991 represents an average of data from 1989 through 1993. We refer to the data collected in March 1991 as 1991 data even though they reflect 1990 income.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1993.*

Percent Children in Single-Parent Families is the percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. These "related children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are not included in this analysis. The figures shown here represent five-year averages. For example, the figure for 1991 represents an average of data from 1989 through 1993.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1993.*

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Percent of Children Without Health Insurance is the percentage of related children under age 18 who are not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid. These "related children" include a household head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as any other person under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the household head. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are not included in this analysis. The figures shown here represent a five-year average of data from 1989 through 1993.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1989 through 1993.*

Percent Graduating from High School on Time is computed by dividing the number of public high school graduates in 1991 by the public ninth grade enrollment four years earlier as reported by the U.S. Department of Education. We adjust the 1987 ninth grade enrollments to include a prorated portion of secondary school students not classified by grade. Adjustments are also made for net migration during the four-year period. A more detailed explanation of this data item is available from Kelvin M. Pollard at the Population Reference Bureau (phone: 202-483-1100).

SOURCES: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of unpublished data from the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.*

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.

SOURCES: *National Center for Health Statistics.* **1991 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *"Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991," Vol. 42, Number 3, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14.* **1990 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *"Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990," Vol. 41, Number 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14.* **1989 data:** Monthly Vital Statistics Report, *"Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989," Volume 40, Number 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991), Tables 6 and 14.* **1988/1987/1986/1985 data:** Vital Statistics of the United States, *Vol. I, Natality, Table 1-82.*

Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony in 1991 is the percentage of families headed by an unmarried woman (with one or more own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments. "Own children" include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1989 through 1993.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement) 1989 through 1993.*

Percent Teens Not in School and Not in Labor Force, Ages 16-19 is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full or part time), not in the labor force, not in the Armed Forces, and not married full time homemakers. The figures shown here represent five-year averages. For example, data for 1991 represent an average of data from 1989 through 1993.

SOURCE: *Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement) 1988 through 1993.*

Population Under Age 18 is the total resident population under age 18, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area.

SOURCE: *U.S. Bureau of the Census,* Census of Population and Housing 1990: *Summary Tape File 1.*

Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) is the number of deaths from homicide, suicide, and accidents to teens between ages 15 and 19, per 100,000 teens in this age group. The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

SOURCES: Death statistics: *Special tabulations by National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics. "Deaths from 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1985 to 1991.* **Population statistics:** *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.*

Women in Labor Force with Youngest Child Ages 6 to 17 is the number of women ages 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is between ages 6 and 17, and who are in the paid labor force.

SOURCE: *1990 Census data as published in* The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children, *a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 17 and 18.*

Women in Labor Force with Youngest Child Under Age 6 is the number of women ages 16 and over (regardless of marital status) whose youngest child is under age 6, and who are in the paid labor force.

SOURCE: *1990 Census data as published in* The Challenge of Change: What the 1990 Census Tells Us About Children, *a report prepared by the Population Reference Bureau for the Center for the Study of Social Policy, September 1992, Tables 17 and 18.*

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The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings in honor of their mother. The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies and human service reforms that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost effective responses to these needs.

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